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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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REVIEW.

Most killing classes of cattle at Chicago reached the highest price levels since February. Sheep and lambs also advanced, the sharp upturn in fat wooled lambs establishing the record high price for the last three years. Fresh declines occurred in hog prices.

Lamb advanced sharply and other classes of fresh meat, with the exception of pork, made substantial price gains.

Fruit and vegetable shipments are increasing with the season but still show retarding effects of a backward season. Supply of new potatoes is below normal and the price advancing, but other vegetables, including old potatoes, tend lower. Strawberries from North Carolina, Tennessee, and elsewhere are plentiful and down to a range of 10 to 15 cents per quart wholesale, and still lower for the large proportion of damaged and inferior stock. Best standard grade Baldwin apples touched high point of the season in New York at $8.50 per barrel.

Spring seed selling season is fast drawing to a close. Demand for millet, soy beans, and Sudan grass continues good with firmer or upward trend of prices. Seedsmen are turning their attention to growing seed crops, which are reported to be late in most sections.

Cotton prices advanced sharply with net results ranging from 1¼ to 1¾¢ above last week's prices. A continued better demand for spot cotton was again reported with sellers not inclined to meet the advanced prices. Continued cool weather in the South further delayed the progress of the new crop.

Feed markets were inactive as a result of improvement in pasturage conditions in most feeding sections. Prices for most feeds showed a slightly weaker tendency. Heavy trading in season shipment bran at around $18 per ton in Kansas City market. Stocks and receipts were generally ample.

Butter production for 1922 was nearly a hundred million pounds greater than in 1921. Fourteen million pounds more cheese appeared in the markets than during 1921. Production of other dairy manufactured products exceeded 1921 figures, indicating considerable increases in milk production during the past year.

Butter markets weakened during the week, the consumptive demand not keeping pace with increased production. Under grades were liberal in supply, but there is still a shortage of unsalted butter. Cheese prices advanced during the week in all markets except Chicago and trade showed some improvement over the previous week. No grass cheese had made its appearance in primary markets.

New alfalfa appeared on the Kansas City market, but no great amount of new hay is expected in central markets before June 15. Timothy held fairly firm, though demand is diminishing, and the prices are less than last year at this time. Alfalfa prices eased off influenced by the new crop prospects. Prairie hay was sold in small lots for immediate use at slightly lower prices.

Wool marketing slackened during the week, buyers not being willing to pay the prices asked by growers. Shearing is about finished in Idaho, 40 per cent completed in Oregon, and just beginning in New Mexico.

Official wool grades have been established with the indorsement of manufacturers and spinners after trial of the tentative grades. These standards are not compulsory but have been adopted as official by a number of States.

Production of maple sugar and sirup was materially less in 1923 than in 1922, but more than in the very poor year, 1921. Maple products have been declining in amounts during recent years, especially sugar. The average sugar production per tree was a little larger this year than last. Prices have averaged higher than last year.

Tomatoes for canning are late on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Seed bed sowing indicate an increase over last year, but labor shortage and unfavorable weather for plants in the seed beds may result in a reduction from the acreage now indicated.

The weather was decidedly unfavorable for warm weather crops, such as corn and cotton, in much the greater part of the country because of continued coolness. There was too much soil moisture in many localities, particularly in the South, which retarded field work, but generous rains in the western Lake region and in much of the West were beneficial. Winter wheat showed general improvement, but its condition continued variable, especially in the Ohio Valley. Conditions in the Spring Wheat Belt were generally favorable. Corn needed more warmth badly in the interior valleys, and it was too wet and cool for cotton in much of the South. Grasses and ranges showed general improvement, though rain was needed in the far Southwest.

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Crop Reports

Production of Maple Sugar and Sirup.

The production of maple sugar in 11 most important States is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be 4,685,000 pounds, compared with 5,147,000 pounds in 1922, and a five-year average of 7,986,000 pounds. It is estimated that 3,605,000 gallons of maple sirup were made this year, or 35,000 gallons less than were made in 1922, and 55,000 gallons less than the five-year average. Maple sirup and especially maple sugar have declined in production in recent years.

If the maple sirup produced is expressed in equivalent maple sugar at the ratio of 1 gallon of sirup to 8 pounds of sugar, the combined production in terms of sugar is 33,533,000 pounds, compared with 34,263,000 pounds in 1922 and 23,820,000 pounds in 1921.

The number of trees tapped is estimated as 15,290,000, or nearly a million less than the number of 1922, but the combined production of maple sugar and maple sirup in maple sugar equivalent is nearly the same as in 1922 because the average production of equivalent sugar per tree was 2.19 pounds, or higher than the average of 2.11 pounds in 1922.

Only moderate yields per tree were obtained this year in New England, but in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan the yields were high and many producers reported the best season in several years. Since New York and New England are comparatively heavy producers of sugar compared with sirup-making regions west of the Alleghany Mountains, the sugar made was a smaller part of the total production than usual.

The 11 States included in these figures, produced more than 97% of the total crop of maple sirup and maple sugar of the United States in 1919, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

The only commercially important areas in the world in the production of maple sugar and maple sirup are New England, New York, Pennsylvania, the Great Lakes region, and eastern Canada.

Details by States are shown in the accompanying table.

Forthcoming Cotton Reports.

The department's first report on the condition of the cotton crop as of May 25, will be issued on June 1 at 11 a. m., eastern standard time. Simultaneously will be announced the spring revision of the planted and harvested cotton acreages of 1922 and yield of lint per acre. This revision is based upon the March report of the Bureau of the Census concerning the cotton production of the preceding year.

On July 2, at 12.30 p. m., will be issued, for the date of June 25, the department's estimate of the acreage of the cotton crop of this year and a forecast of the production indicated by the condition of the crop as compared to a normal condition. Formerly the cotton acreage report was issued for the date of May 25, but the considerable abandonment of acreage after May 25 in some years was eventually the cause of making this report a month later.

Eastern Shore Tomatoes late.

Like all other Eastern Shore crops, tomatoes for canning are late, probably at least 15 days, and there will be very little planting this year before June 1. As a result, no definite information is now available, but seed sales and planting of seed beds to date indicate an increase on the Eastern Shore and in Delaware possibly as high as 20% over last year, with some sections averaging well over this figure and others showing but little change from last year. Weather conditions to May 15 have been very unfavorable for plants in seed beds, and, while there has been some resowing, a shortage of plants in some sections seems probable. Shortage of labor also appears general and a reduction in planting from this cause is also possible, so that the actual acreage increase may be considerably less than is indicated by seed-bed sowings.

The acreage of peas for canning on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is slightly under last year and in Delaware about the same. The entire crop was planted late, and canning will begin at least two weeks after the usual date. The present condition of the crop is about 80% of normal. Cool weather has checked growth somewhat, but has been unfavorable for aphids, which so far have not caused any appreciable injury.

Maple Sugar and Sirup Production, 1919–1923.

[Figures for 1923 are subject to revision.]

State and year.	Trees tapped.	Sugar made.	Sirup made.	Production in terms of sugar.[1]		Quality.[2]
				Total.	Average per tree.	
	Thousand.	*Thousand pounds.*	*Thousand gallons.*	*Thousand pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
Maine:						
1921	285	12	48	398	1.40	96
1922	290	31	62	522	1.80	99
1923	264	33	45	393	1.50	98
New Hampshire:						
1921	800	456	133	1,520	1.90	93
1922	800	247	189	1,760	2.20	99
1923	760	343	145	1,505	1.98	92
Vermont:						
1921	5,100	2,937	745	8,900	1.75	89
1922	5,559	3,152	1,065	11,674	2.10	100
1923	5,281	2,307	913	9,612	1.82	92
Massachusetts:						
1921	269	113	50	512	1.90	89
1922	272	134	82	788	2.90	100
1923	261	87	49	483	1.85	91
Connecticut:						
1921	8	6	2	24	3.00	90
1922	10	2	4	35	3.50	98
1923	9	6	1	15	1.68	95
New York:						
1921	4,193	881	624	5,870	1.40	91
1922	4,487	1,185	1,085	9,865	2.20	101
1923	4,000	1,376	903	8,600	2.15	95
Pennsylvania:						
1921	785	173	98	960	1.22	91
1922	815	242	245	2,201	2.70	100
1923	831	209	265	2,329	2.80	99
Ohio:						
1921	1,832	46	280	2,283	1.25	88
1922	2,088	64	420	3,424	1.64	101
1923	1,879	112	700	5,712	3.04	97
Indiana:						
1921	532	37	149	1,232	2.32	96
1922	558	12	143	1,156	2.07	98
1923	536	29	180	1,469	2.74	95
Michigan:						
1921	816	52	157	1,306	1.60	94
1922	857	54	197	1,628	1.90	100
1923	900	151	285	2,431	2.70	95
Wisconsin:						
1921	494	17	100	815	1.65	92
1922	538	24	148	1,210	2.25	96
1923	570	32	119	984	1.73	96
Total 11 States:[3]						
1919	18,799	9,787	3,804	40,224	2.14	97
1920	18,895	7,324	3,580	35,960	1.90	94
1921	15,114	4,730	2,386	23,820	1.58	91
1922	16,274	5,147	3,640	34,263	2.11	100
1923	15,291	4,685	3,605	33,533	2.19	95

[1] 1 gallon of sirup taken as equivalent of 8 pounds of sugar.
[2] Compared with high medium grade represented as 100 per cent.
[3] These 11 States produced 97.1 per cent of the maple sugar and 97.2 per cent of the maple sirup made in the United States in 1919 as reported by the Bureau of the Census. That bureau also reported 98.1 per cent of the trees tapped in 1919 as being in these States.

Average Prices paid to Producers of Maple Sugar and Maple Sirup on the 15th of Each Month.

Sugar (cents per pound).

Year.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1916	12.6	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.7
1917	14.7	14.7	16.3	16.2	15.9
1918	18.8	20.5	22.5	22.6	22.0
1919	22.0	25.3	26.9	26.3	26.2
1920	29.3	31.6	37.0	36.0	35.1
1921	24.9	25.7	25.7	21.5	20.7
1922	17.5	21.9	23.1	21.6	21.3
1923	22.0	23.2	26.0	.....	.....

Sirup (dollars per gallon).

1916	1.08	1.11	1.17	1.15	1.16
1917	1.22	1.30	1.33	1.34	1.33
1918	1.58	1.76	1.80	1.85	1.85
1919	1.86	1.99	2.03	2.02	2.19
1920	2.35	2.58	2.92	2.93	2.84
1921	2.27	2.17	2.21	2.08	2.10
1922	1.84	1.95	1.93	1.86	1.86
1923	1.89	1.96	2.09	.....	.....

Tennessee ranking second only to Delaware among the late shipping sweet potato sections, has shipped 1,469 cars this season.

Live Stock and Meats

Cattle Prices Highest Since February.

Most killing classes of cattle at Chicago during the week ending May 19 reached the highest price levels since February. The advance of 10¢–25¢ on beef steers followed rather dull and unevenly lower markets early in the week. Lower grades of beef steers and yearlings advanced the most. The stock receipts continued meager and uneven and sharp price advances occurred almost daily, net upturns on most fat stuff amounting to 25¢–50¢ with heifers making the most gain. Fat cows and canners and cutters advanced 15¢–40¢; bulls 15¢–25¢; and veal calves $1–$1.50. Finishers bought feeding material rather charily, relatively high prices being a deterrent factor. The stocker and feeder market as a result was uneven and ranged from steady to unevenly lower. At Chicago week-end clearance was fairly broad but declines occurred at Kansas City and St. Paul.

Hogs,[4] following light runs, advanced early in the week, but as country loadings increased the upturn was lost and fresh declines followed. The top price fell to $7.85, down to the season's low mark. Light weights and medium and heavy butchers lacking high finish were numerous and quality consequently was in demand. Hence the spread between desirable lights and heavy butchers showing comparable finish was exceedingly narrow.

Spectacular upturns marked the trade in fat lambs. Wooled offerings advanced to $17, a record price during the last three years. Handyweight shorn lambs touched $15.65. Old crop kinds ran largely to strong weights that had been shorn. The first Montana springers of the year arrived. Aged sheep advanced 25¢–50¢, Texas wethers comprising the bulk of the offerings. Fed lambs advanced $1–$1.50, yearling wethers 50¢–$1, and California spring lambs 25¢–40¢.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May 14–19, 1923	178,100	674,500	192,400
May 7–12, 1923	163,949	648,019	194,017
May 15–20, 1922	164,101	505,305	170,205

Cattle.—Choice matured steers again reached $10.50. When prices were highest numerous lots scaling 1,250–1,550 pounds, the product of feeding periods of four to seven months duration, turned at $10–$10.40. Although heavies had a lagging demand at times they continued to bring a moderate premium over youngsters of comparable finish. The supply of yearlings that had had long acquaintance with corn was comparatively much smaller than that of heavies, although light cattle predominated and the week's initial run at Chicago probably carried more light steers and yearlings than that of any previous Monday this year. Well-conditioned bullocks weighing 1,620 pounds sold upward to $10.25 and rough, rather plain qualities but fat kinds averaging 1,706 pounds reached $9.35. Relatively few steers showing much weight turned to killers at the close under $8.40.

This is the season of the year when she stock supplies are scarcest, and the supply during the last few weeks has been unusually small. Price upturns carried bulk of fat cows to $6–$7.50, although in instances strictly choice heavy cows of outstanding quality touched $8.75 or better. The bulk of beef heifers turned actively at $7.50–$8.50. Longer fed descriptions that were not strictly choice sold in load lots upward to $9.25 or higher, and light yearlings comprising mostly heifers sold upward to $9.75. Good colored, healthy appearing canners and cutters were most numerous at $3.75–$4.75. In most instances cows of dairy breed were discounted 25¢–50¢.

A spread of $5.25–$5.50 took most bologna bulls, a few desirable heavies making $5.60. Rough fat beef bulls sold around best bologna prices, while $6–$6.50 was paid for smoother and younger, though in instances equally heavy beef bulls. A few qualified yearling bulls exceeded $8.50. Shippers were a stimulating factor in the veal calf market, and paid up to $12 for 140–180-pound averages. Packers, however, absorbed bulk of the run at $9.50–$10.50.

Hogs.—Hog trading was uneven. Receipts during the first half of the week were smaller than usual, and prices gained 10¢–15¢, but increased receipts later at Chicago and other big markets, together with light shipping orders, caused a downward reaction, which erased the early upturn. Many more light hogs were marketed than during recent weeks, and the quality as a whole was somewhat plainer.

There was a broad demand for qualitied medium and strong weight butcher hogs, which tended to narrow the price spread between these and lights. In instances there was only a 15¢ spread between choice 300-pound butchers and choice light hogs. Comparatively more unfinished lightweights were offered this week than at any other time this season. This was probably partly due to the relatively high corn prices. The high point of the week was reached on Wednesday, when selected light hogs sold at $8.05 and choice butchers cashed from $7.80–$7.95. Closing levels, however, were at the low point for the week.

There was a fairly broad demand for packing sows all the week, and closing prices were about in line with a week earlier, most of the more desirable kinds cashing at $6.35–$6.90. Pigs were offered rather liberally, but high killing quality in most cases was lacking. Closing pig prices were weak to 25¢ lower for the week. The bulk of the more desirable 110–130-pound weights sold during the week from $6.50–$7.35, while plain light kinds cashed at $6.25 downward.

Sheep.—The supply of old crop wooled lambs dwindled to only a few loads on closing day. The supply of shorn Colorado lambs was also limited, though total supplies were increased by several Corn Belt shipments. Prices, responding to seasonally light receipts generally, made rather spectacular although uneven advances. Best clipped offerings for the week cleared at $15.60, the bulk of good and choice handyweights making $13.75 and

(Continued on page 510.)

Animals Slaughtered under Federal Inspection, April, 1923.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Brooklyn	5,616	8,562	23,904	83	.....
Buffalo	7,053	6,110	8,505	.....	72,900
Chicago	164,890	71,053	228,955	.....	618,509
Cleveland	7,840	8,933	11,112	.....	82,633
Fort Worth	18,521	8,418	7,805	486	47,736
Jersey City	6,073	13,818	31,152	.....	55,683
Kansas City	81,624	18,060	109,365	13	409,461
National Stock Yards	22,608	9,922	14,011	2	180,106
New York	32,077	51,204	104,966	199	99,656
Omaha	88,816	4,601	163,112	18	252,283
Philadelphia	9,351	7,446	18,442	.....	92,381
St. Louis	12,399	4,085	2,508	.....	165,713
Sioux City	28,836	1,134	9,451	1	134,262
South St. Joseph	31,296	4,246	77,347	20	155,535
South St. Paul	20,222	41,782	8,055	.....	207,738
All other establishments	159,535	140,923	141,007	710	1,604,842
Total:					
April, 1923	696,757	400,322	959,697	1,532	4,179,438
April, 1922	589,916	365,323	739,117	750	2,945,757
10 months ended April, 1923	7,540,113	3,483,083	9,517,040	21,142	39,972,406
10 months ended April, 1922	6,444,836	3,133,996	10,068,229	13,156	31,653,965

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, April, 1923, 160.

Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 181,579,062 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 23,572,433 pounds. Corresponding inspections for April, 1922: Lard, 127,624,307 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 13,518,185 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	74,102	16,896	57,206	174,009	26,074	147,935	54,645	9,519	45,126
Denver [1]	25,325	21,294	2,669	10,091	2,079	7,946	8,729	6,651	3,933
East St. Louis	19,772	6,069	14,420	97,510	33,266	55,438	10,600	432	4,842
Fort Worth	27,402	15,219	9,442	7,151	1,580	4,841	19,551	7,496	13,207
Indianapolis [1]	12,544	6,170	6,057	71,046	27,467	33,734	1,309	955	332
Kansas City	46,169	15,694	26,952	64,706	15,773	48,543	34,057	11,009	23,459
Oklahoma City	4,461	1,094	2,098	11,396	754	10,018	158	1	139
Omaha	29,406	8,540	19,895	64,386	13,433	50,893	42,051	2,444	38,878
St. Joseph [1]	11,200	2,510	7,803	44,661	3,373	41,300	18,082	3,209	14,749
St. Paul [1]	21,347	5,041	16,323	49,836	11,408	38,415	1,031	3	999
Sioux City	14,447	6,323	7,193	58,637	21,272	30,313	370	.....	401
Wichita [1]	7,626	5,608	1,532	11,257	254	10,153	3,980	3,185	795
Total	293,801	109,861	171,591	664,685	156,733	485,580	194,579	44,905	146,775
Total May 7–12, 1923	256,840	87,120	164,302	638,605	145,416	487,340	211,234	72,230	133,370
Total May 15–20, 1922	270,509	122,082	141,129	520,859	104,262	407,484	173,403	53,880	111,875

[1] Week ending Friday, May 18, 1923.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.
1,601 lbs. up	38	319	481	1.9	17.0	25.3	1,299	1,182	1,127	$10.05	$9.01	$8.09
901–1,000 lbs.	169	132	130	8.6	7.0	6.8	932	970	968	7.87	8.34	7.57
801–900 lbs.	324	406	212	16.6	21.6	11.2	827	859	840	7.48	7.97	7.11
701–800 lbs.	329	248	263	16.8	13.2	13.9	764	739	739	7.41	7.50	7.18
700 lbs. down	1,098	773	813	56.1	41.2	42.8	602	620	608	7.10	7.42	6.66
Total	1,958	1,878	1,899	100.0	100.0	100.0	708	806	808	7.42	8.03	7.36

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.
Choice and Prime	3,071	2,801	2,865	10.2	9.4	9.2	1,251	1,270	1,281	$10.10	$10.09	$8.71
Good	9,067	9,702	14,691	30.0	32.4	47.3	1,108	1,152	1,128	9.59	9.47	8.32
Medium	13,405	12,555	10,621	44.3	41.9	34.2	959	982	998	8.96	8.83	7.93
Common	4,682	4,882	2,881	15.5	16.3	9.3	796	762	871	8.12	8.08	7.44
Total	30,225	29,940	31,058	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,008	1,028	1,074	9.21	9.12	8.17

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of May 14–19, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.
Cattle.																							
Beef steers:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.26	$10.29	$8.92	$10.47	$10.25	$10.10	$8.83	$10.33	.....	.....	$10.18	$10.02	$8.54	$9.95	$9.83	$9.63	$8.36	$9.90	$10.16	$9.90	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.75	9.62	8.37	9.83	9.74	9.54	8.49	9.84	$8.12	$8.12	9.60	9.35	7.98	9.25	9.29	9.01	7.83	9.24	9.45	9.08	$8.85	$8.75	$7.85
Medium	9.06	8.90	7.88	9.25	8.84	8.64	7.74	9.07	7.25	7.25	9.01	8.78	7.50	8.73	8.74	8.43	7.44	8.68	8.75	8.40	8.10	8.00	7.30
Common	8.14	7.98	7.34	8.57	7.62	7.52	6.91	8.19	5.62	5.62	8.06	7.86	7.08	8.15	7.84	7.51	7.02	8.11	8.04	7.64	7.25	7.12	6.75
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.14	10.08	9.03	10.66	10.17	10.02	8.88	10.61	.....	.....	10.10	9.89	8.62	10.09	9.68	9.56	8.50	10.08	10.14	9.90	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.64	9.52	8.50	9.96	9.54	9.30	8.42	9.93	8.38	8.40	9.48	9.14	8.03	9.27	9.03	8.82	8.00	9.44	9.40	9.08	8.85	8.75	7.85
Medium	8.93	8.76	7.98	9.24	8.60	8.36	7.76	9.06	7.38	7.38	8.64	8.37	7.50	8.68	8.32	8.11	7.56	8.73	8.52	8.20	8.10	8.00	7.30
Common	7.94	7.80	7.38	8.38	7.38	7.24	6.91	8.12	5.75	5.75	7.50	7.31	6.92	7.97	7.32	7.11	7.06	7.87	7.65	7.26	7.12	7.00	6.75
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, com. to choice	8.06	7.88	7.14	8.42	7.85	7.75	7.70	9.03	5.50	5.50	7.06	6.87	6.74	7.69	7.00	6.88	6.75	7.86	6.96	6.78	7.00	7.00	6.55
Cows, com. to choice	6.68	6.48	6.01	7.38	6.52	6.38	5.82	7.10	4.88	4.82	6.07	6.06	5.68	6.89	6.36	6.24	5.92	7.11	6.80	6.16	6.05	5.95	5.45
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.31	5.92	5.46	6.88	6.20	5.98	5.35	6.67	3.75	3.75	5.60	5.45	5.00	6.19	5.85	5.75	5.00	6.43	5.42	5.35	4.80	4.75	4.90
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	4.25	4.08	4.24	4.81	3.71	3.60	3.90	4.46	2.82	2.75	3.56	3.54	3.81	4.25	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.47	3.73	3.72	3.50	3.45	3.50
Canner steers	5.10	4.88	5.25	5.46	4.50	4.28	4.08	4.79	2.82	2.75	4.12	4.10	4.25	4.75	.....	.....	4.25	5.00	.....	.....	4.25	4.20	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to ch	9.92	9.10	8.90	9.88	8.60	7.78	7.85	9.68	8.00	7.98	8.60	7.92	7.75	8.78	9.28	9.08	9.70	9.89	8.15	7.50	6.40	6.10	6.80
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.62	6.30	6.08	6.95	6.80	6.50	6.30	7.89	5.38	5.38	7.02	6.62	6.50	7.23	6.78	6.62	6.98	7.39	6.78	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.50
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.72	7.73	7.05	8.49	7.60	7.50	6.52	7.81	5.75	5.75	7.71	7.69	7.01	8.36	7.55	7.48	6.92	8.31	7.55	7.42	6.60	6.62	6.42
750–1,000 lbs., com. to choice	7.38	7.40	7.05	8.31	7.47	7.32	6.10	7.41	5.50	5.50	7.63	7.60	7.04	8.20	7.25	7.23	6.92	8.09	7.55	7.42	6.35	6.38	6.22
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, com. to choice	6.84	6.82	6.88	7.77	6.68	6.45	5.62	6.66	5.38	5.38	7.10	7.16	6.43	7.26	6.62	6.60	6.80	7.37	7.08	6.80	5.98	6.00	6.10
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	5.25	5.18	5.25	6.27	4.88	4.88	4.95	5.74	3.75	3.75	4.75	4.75	5.11	5.87	4.68	4.60	5.48	5.95	4.62	4.62	4.50	4.50	4.52
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	[5] 8.06	6.12	6.12	7.62	7.50	7.50	7.92	7.30	7.20	7.62	8.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.48	[5] 6.24	3.88	3.88	5.95	5.62	5.90	5.93	5.60	5.45	6.25	6.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.05	8.15	11.00	14.85	8.15	8.10	11.00	15.10	7.85	7.65	7.75	7.65	10.75	14.60	7.55	7.45	10.60	14.50	7.75	7.55	7.50	7.60	10.50
Bulk of sales	7.64	7.64	10.70	11.09	7.85	7.76	10.79	11.35	7.56	7.36	7.48	7.37	10.45	10.88	7.29	7.19	10.26	10.69	7.46	7.32	7.14	7.08	10.19
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to ch	7.55	7.55	10.71	10.97	7.73	7.62	10.64	10.98	7.52	7.32	7.50	7.34	10.43	10.73	7.28	7.16	10.26	10.63	7.40	7.25	7.05	6.96	10.11
Medium (201-250 lbs.), med. to ch	7.77	7.77	10.84	11.26	7.82	7.71	10.80	11.31	7.55	7.38	7.56	7.42	10.55	10.93	7.34	7.22	10.35	10.84	7.46	7.32	7.16	7.10	10.27
Light (151–200 lbs.), com. to ch	7.75	7.76	10.93	11.37	7.74	7.71	10.77	11.38	7.31	7.12	7.44	7.31	10.51	10.98	7.28	7.19	10.40	10.94	7.37	7.25	7.24	7.22	10.38
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. to ch	7.31	7.33	10.62	11.11	7.20	6.99	10.59	11.15	6.98	6.82	7.11	7.07	10.45	10.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.15	7.12	10.39
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	6.77	6.75	9.81	10.05	6.27	6.10	9.22	9.37	6.00	6.12	6.27	6.24	9.40	9.53	6.36	6.20	9.58	10.12	6.20	6.05	6.06	5.83	9.35
Rough (200 lbs. up)	6.31	6.31	9.50	9.62	6.14	5.97	8.87	9.03	5.25	5.34	6.16	6.14	9.02	9.04	6.20	6.02	9.08	9.62	6.08	5.86	5.79	5.67	8.88
Pigs (130 lbs. down), med. to ch	6.72	6.68	10.02	10.37	6.32	6.23	10.09	10.53	5.50	5.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down), com. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.60	5.58	9.72	9.79	.....	.....	6.63	6.61	10.23	10.17	5.54	5.33	9.90	10.18	.....	.....	6.98	6.90	10.79
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	14.12	12.82	11.83	13.15	13.64	12.27	11.40	12.66	.....	.....	13.45	12.26	11.56	12.34	13.72	12.26	11.42	12.79	13.22	11.99	13.10	12.20	11.12
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	11.60	12.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.11	12.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.22	10.25	8.65	9.99	10.80	9.52	8.88	10.52	.....	.....	10.70	9.72	8.50	9.78	11.30	9.90	8.60	10.15	10.25	9.38	9.52	9.32	8.05
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.28	10.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring lambs	16.65	.....	14.15	14.76	16.34	.....	13.50	14.06	11.75	11.35	.....	.....	13.26	13.30	15.93	.....	13.75	14.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	10.72	9.98	9.60	10.83	10.25	9.35	9.18	8.80	8.35	8.30	10.80	9.92	9.15	10.29	10.72	9.50	9.08	10.33	10.48	9.80	9.75	9.22	9.15
Wethers, med. to prime	7.65	7.18	7.72	8.72	7.30	7.48	7.20	.....	6.45	6.48	7.34	7.45	7.08	7.74	7.00	7.15	7.42	8.53	7.22	7.45	7.22	6.75	7.18
Ewes, med. to choice	6.08	6.22	5.95	7.83	6.38	6.55	5.55	6.93	5.38	5.58	6.10	6.38	5.72	6.67	6.25	6.08	5.75	7.25	6.20	6.38	6.25	6.40	5.60
Ewes, culls and common	3.12	3.22	3.25	4.66	3.12	3.20	2.95	3.97	3.12	3.18	3.12	3.48	3.42	4.25	3.00	3.15	3.22	4.57	3.38	3.40	3.30	3.18	2.90

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 17–22, 1920; May 16–21, 1921, and May 15–20, 1922.
[5] 2-year average.

Fresh Meats Except Pork Advance.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The general upward trend of fresh-meat prices continued through the week ending May 18 at eastern markets and Chicago. Lamb prices advanced sharply, while other classes with the exception of fresh-pork cuts made substantial gains. The weakness in pork prices was due largely to seasonal dullness with some increase in supplies. All interests entered the week's trading with light supplies of meat which with reduced receipts as compared with those of the preceding week assisted materially in moving fresh stocks.

Beef.—The moderate receipts of beef at eastern markets sold readily at firm to higher prices, gains being registered on both steer and cow beef with prices of wholesale cuts advancing in line with carcass values. Choice grade steers were none too plentiful, although the bulk of receipts were of fairly good quality. At Chicago the moderate supplies of steer beef consisted largely of medium and good grades. Heavy steers were more plentiful than for several weeks but were not wanted by the retail trade. Cow beef supplies were light and assortments narrow, the bulk consisting of medium grades of strong weight. The demand for fore-quarter cuts continued to improve, while hind-quarter cuts were somewhat draggy.

Receipts of bull carcasses at eastern markets were light with practically none on sale at Boston. Prices elsewhere shared in the general advance, although to a less extent than other beef, and at Chicago a fairly good demand absorbed the moderate offerings of bologna bulls at steady to firmer prices. Kosher beef trade was slow, but fairly steady prices were maintained at New York and Philadelphia. At Boston, however, buyers purchased sparingly and a reduction of around $1 per 100 pounds failed to stimulate trading to any extent. At Chicago prices advanced $1 over the preceding week under a fairly good demand for the moderate offerings.

Veal.—The moderate receipts of veal were largely of medium and common grades at Boston and Philadelphia, while good and choice made up the bulk at New York. Prime veal was scarce and sold up to $23 at the latter market. Medium grade frozen sides sold from $9–$10. Sales of around 500 carcasses of Canadian veal at New York were made at prices in line with domestic kinds. At Chicago the demand for veal was sufficient to cause a general advance of $1 during the week. Assortments were good with country dressed calves forming a goodly percentage of the moderate supplies.

Lamb.—An active demand at eastern markets for the light to moderate receipts of lamb resulted in sharply higher prices. Offerings of spring lamb were light at all markets. At Chicago light supplies were responsible for the sharp upturn in prices corresponding to that at eastern markets despite a demand which was barely normal. Native and imported frozen stock was offered freely at eastern markets, the former selling from $23–$25, while Argentines brought $17–$22.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton were fairly heavy at New York, but light at other eastern markets. Demand was somewhat uneven, but the strength of the lamb market assisted in boosting mutton values, although to a less extent. At Chicago similar conditions prevailed. Frozen Argentine carcasses at eastern markets brought $12–$14 per 100 pounds.

Pork.—The fresh pork market was less active than that of other classes of meats. Prices at eastern markets and Chicago showed considerable fluctuation with a weak undertone and lower prices for the most part. Receipts were increased over those of the preceding week while demand was slow. Frozen stock offered in small lots sold slowly.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$22.00	$22.25	$32.00	$32.08
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	19.25	19.38	29.25	29.88
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.00	13.00	17.00	18.54
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.25	29.75	33.50	41.29
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	23.25	23.25	25.75	30.42
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	12.62	13.12	16.12	17.79
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	10.88	10.88	12.25	13.92
Pure lard, tierces	13.12	13.12	13.25	16.09
Compound lard, tierces	13.88	14.12	13.38	15.38

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 17–22, 1920; May 16–21, 1921; May 15–20, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.75	$16.50	$14.75	$17.70	$16.70	$15.75	$14.69	[2] $15.50
Good	15.50	14.90	14.25	16.60	15.70	14.50	14.25	15.83
Medium	14.50	13.90	13.50	15.50	14.60	13.50	13.50	14.93
Common	13.00	12.30	12.40	14.23	12.65	11.25	12.75	13.68
Cow—								
Good	12.00	11.50	11.90	14.37	13.30	12.00	10.75	13.53
Medium	10.50	9.60	10.90	13.32	12.10	11.25	10.25	12.77
Common	9.50	8.85	9.85	11.95	11.35	10.50	9.50	[3] 11.25
Bull—								
Medium					9.75	9.50	9.75	12.15
Common	8.88	8.88	8.42	10.39	8.75	8.50	9.25	11.12
Veal:								
Choice	17.70	17.50	16.90	18.83	19.00	18.00	17.00	[3] 19.95
Good	15.70	15.50	14.80	16.93	16.50	15.50	13.50	16.83
Medium	13.70	13.50	14.10	15.37	14.00	13.00	12.50	14.77
Common	10.60	10.10	9.60	12.20	11.25	10.65	10.50	12.80
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	17.00	18.00	27.00	[2] 25.00	18.50	18.50	27.50	[2] 25.75
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	19.40	20.20	24.10	24.60	21.00	20.10	22.50	24.70
10–12 lbs. average	18.10	19.25	22.00	22.87	19.50	18.50	21.50	23.03
12–14 lbs. average	16.35	17.65	20.45	21.35	17.90	17.50	20.50	21.73
14–16 lbs. average	15.10	15.60	18.50	19.37	16.70	16.40	19.50	20.03
16 lbs. and over	13.35	13.75	17.50	[2] 15.70	15.30	14.90	18.50	[2] 17.55
Shoulders:								
Skinned	10.90	11.00	14.20	15.70	12.00	12.25	15.50	16.12
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.50	9.50	13.75	14.72	11.10	11.50		
6–8 lbs. average	8.50	8.50	13.25	13.52	10.50	10.50	14.50	15.43
Butts:								
Boston style	12.00	12.10	16.70	18.10	13.35	13.00	17.50	19.30
Spare ribs	7.85	8.30	9.90	[2] 9.70	10.00	10.00	12.25	[2] 11.88
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	29.40	26.20	29.50	29.27	31.10	27.50	29.00	28.83
Good	27.30	23.50	28.50	27.33	29.30	25.70	26.00	26.83
Medium	25.30	21.60	27.00	25.50	27.50	22.80	24.00	24.23
Common	23.30	19.70	24.50	22.50	25.50	22.10	21.50	[4] 22.50
Spring lamb	32.10	29.20	31.40	[2] 30.20	33.30	30.40	31.50	30.30
Mutton:								
Good	19.40	16.30	20.20	19.40	17.50	16.00	19.00	17.87
Medium	16.40	14.10	18.30	17.73	15.50	14.50	16.00	15.93
Common	13.90	11.90	14.75	15.28	13.00	12.50	13.50	13.21

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 17–22, 1920; May 16–21, 1921; May 15–20, 1922.
[2] 2-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] 2-year average.
[4] 2-year average; does not include 1921, when prices were lowest.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Monday	248	$7.64	184	$7.94	181	$7.23	209	$7.51	255	$7.20	215	$7.36	227	$7.04
Tuesday	238	7.72	192	8.00	177	7.33	211	7.62	251	7.45	221	7.47	220	7.21
Wednesday	241	7.78	192	7.92	180	7.38	213	7.56	251	7.26	219	7.47	221	7.25
Thursday	238	7.73	190	7.83	180	7.36	217	7.42	260	7.15	227	7.35	227	7.24
Friday	241	7.54	194	7.66	178	7.29	218	7.36	258	7.07	233	7.30	219	7.02
Saturday	238	7.41	199	7.57	162	7.33	230	7.22	258	7.11	230	7.27	223	6.91
Average: May 14–19, 1923	243	7.65	191	7.86	179	7.33	211	7.50	255	7.19	221	7.38	223	7.16
May 7–12, 1923	243	7.66	195	7.72	186	7.20	212	7.33	256	7.04	223	7.22	219	7.06
May 15–20, 1922	241	10.68	197	10.76	....	.....	214	10.41	257	10.53	....	.....	250	10.16

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper droves.

Cattle Prices Highest Since February.

(Concluded from page 507.)

$14.25 on Monday and $14.50–$15 on Friday. Supplies for the week were supplemented by over 12,000 head direct to packers from other trading centers. A few strings of choice 100–110-pound clipped lambs, which sold on late sessions for $13–$13.50, illustrated the recent price advances, as comparable kinds sold to packers and exporters a few weeks ago brought $10–$10.50.

The first sizable string of California spring lambs of the season reached Chicago, more than 40 double-deck carloads arriving. Quality and weight were very satisfactory to buyers, who competed keenly, taking all offerings with very light sorts. Monday's arrivals cashed at $17, while the Friday prices reached $17.50. A moderate proportion went to eastern shippers.

Yearling wethers advanced in sympathy with fed lambs, one small California shipment clearing at $11–$13.50 with odd bunches of shorn natives at $11–$12.50.

Texas wethers were offered freely at Kansas City and Chicago. They weighed mostly 105–110-pounds and $8.60 took practically the whole offering at Chicago. Good to choice handyweight native ewes made $7–$7.50, with choice 160-pound kinds around $6.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week May 12–18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week May 12–18, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1922.	Week May 12–18, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1922.	Week May 12–18, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	2,892	62.4	322	.....	.....	.....
Denver	21,752	100.4	1,638	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis	1,928	85.8	468	23.0	.....	.....
Fort Worth	5,020	70.0	188	30.0	.....	.....
Indianapolis	346	66.8	523	86.6	.....	.....
Kansas City	9,893	127.0	3,724	144.3	2,738	39.6
Oklahoma City	540	50.6	179	86.5	.....	.....
Omaha	3,756	110.8	242	.....	154	4.1
St. Joseph	459	83.0	378	415.4	1,457	178.8
St. Paul	4,663	85.0	4,327	190.8	3	1.6
Sioux City	4,412	138.0	137	51.1	.....	.....
Wichita	3,788	72.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	59,449	122.6	12,126	133.8	4,352	24.8
State destination:						
Arkansas	84	164.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	447	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1,901	468.2	954	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	2,973	84.9	288	15.8	554	15.2
Indiana	1,042	53.0	523	28.3	.....	.....
Iowa	8,890	185.9	3,219	162.1	252	12.5
Kansas	5,484	61.1	141	29.7	311	21.8
Kentucky	38	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	80	77.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	434	31.0	610	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	463	29.4	460	60.3	3	1.3
Missouri	2,974	89.7	1,435	170.8	2,377	52.5
Montana	1,588	218.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	22,734	290.9	874	236.8	280	39.2
New Hampshire	.....	.....	202	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	139	167.5	.....	.....
New Mexico	70	291.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	97	31.8	1,483	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,219	109.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	5,035	130.8	805	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	137	62.8	421	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	2,051	163.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	856	33.2	38	42.2	.....	.....
Virginia	70	41.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	249	149.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	532	23.6	.....	.....	575	312.5
Wyoming	315	25.0	87	.....	.....	.....
Total	59,449	122.6	12,126	133.8	4,352	24.8

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to May 18, 1923	3,851,018	514,405	2,887,392
Same period 1 year ago	2,962,884	314,925	2,402,331
Same period 2 years ago	2,806,589	364,326	3,627,243
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	133.5	151.5	95.8

Dairy and Poultry

Heavier Supplies Weaken Butter Markets.

Under weight of increasing supplies the butter market during the week ending May 19 became easier and more unsettled. The week opened with advances and at the moment the market appeared firm but trading was hardly well started before it became apparent that stocks would not clean up at the current level of prices.

The remainder of the week the market was in the favor of buyers. Receivers were usually kept busy finding outlets for their receipts and buyers in most cases had a variety of offerings to choose from. The fact that confidence was very generally lacking forestalled the possibility of any speculative demand. The condition of the market, therefore, depended largely upon the immediate supply on the market and the needs of the consumer. Since the consumers' demands are not greatly affected by small and momentary fluctuations in wholesale prices, the surplus on the large markets, which at no time was very great, was unusually effective in producing weakness.

PRODUCTION GRADUALLY INCREASING.

The source of this small surplus was a more rapid increase in production than in the consumptive demand. Receipts show gradual increases from week to week which correspond with the increases in production as indicated by available reports. In a report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association, covering the make of 103 plants for the week ending May 12, production is shown as increasing 10.4% compared with the week before. Compared with last year there was a decrease of 5.6%, but this was probably due to the lateness of the present season. At the same time it is hardly probable that the consumptive demand has increased to any extent. In the first place labor is so well employed that nearly everyone is using all the butter they want. Secondly, price declines have been so small as to encourage consumption but little.

MARKETS CONTINUE VERY UNSETTLED.

So far as trading conditions on the large markets were concerned, there was little change from previous weeks. Imminence of the season of flush production kept all operators nervous. The possibility of temporary shortages probably prevented too free selling, but the effect of this was more than balanced by the probability of surplus with accompanying declines. Receivers were happiest when their floors were clean and buyers were careful to buy only for the most urgent needs. Evidence of this caution was the unsettled condition of the market and the character of trading.

MORE LIBERAL SUPPLY OF UNDERGRADES.

A new feature for the week was the tendency of prices on different scores to spread out because of a larger percentage of undergrade butter. Spring defects were more prominent in the receipts on all the large markets. In Chicago weedy and garlicy butters were not uncommon. Complaints of these defects also came from New York and Philadelphia. Mouldy lots were not numerous but the appearance of mould in a few lots was considered as an indication that more trouble of this nature is not far distant. Leaky and weak body were defects that threw some of the lots into a lower grade. Generally speaking, the quality of receipts at the large markets was enough poorer to make it much more difficult to keep undergrades moving.

SHORTAGE OF UNSALTED RELIEVED BY DANISH.

Shortage of unsalted butter which had existed for some time because of the demands of the ice cream manufacturers was relieved somewhat by the arrival during the week of 3,257 casks of Danish butter, over half of which was reported unsalted for the ice cream trade. The effect of this importation, therefore, was minimized. Aside from that, the foreign situation shows little change. Two thousand casks of Danish butter are expected on the 22d. Several boats to sail this month will probably carry some more Danish and small importations from other countries are a possibility.

Cheese Distributing Markets Gain Strength.

Following the advances at Wisconsin primary markets on Monday, May 14, dealers at the large wholesale distributing markets generally expressed more confidence in the cheese market during the week ending May 19. Prices were advanced at all markets in proportion to the advances in producing sections and at the new levels dealers were holding firmly to their asking prices. Although in all instances receivers were free sellers and continued to be anxious to keep supplies of fodder cheese cleaned up, there was no willingness on any of the distributing markets to make price concessions. In many cases, however, sales were made on very close margins. Receipts were again kept at a minimum and in consequence stocks show no burdensome surplus.

Trade at all markets, except Chicago, showed some improvement over the previous week. At Chicago buyers continued to purchase in a hand-to-mouth fashion. Many buyers, as well as sellers, had evidently come to the conclusion that present price-levels would continue for some time or possibly work a trifle higher. Immediate requirements were filled without much hesitancy and in some cases, especially at New York, requirements for some time to come were apparently being anticipated as inquiries for large blocks of cheese were received from both local and out-of-town customers. Buyers were generally a little more critical as to quality and many shopped around to some extent before making purchases. Prices therefore showed a widening of range on some styles. Quality is reported from all markets to be running good for this time of year nothwithstanding the fact that the season is very backward and as yet no grass cheese has made its appearance. Short-held cheese at New York moved out quite freely in small to medium sized lots. Good sized quantities of the goods returned from England changed hands at irregular prices, some bringing up to 24¢.

In spite of the advances on both the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange and the Farmers' Call Board, the demand for cheese in western sections showed considerable improvement. With this expression of confidence on the part of buyers, dealers generally held their less liberal offerings in a firm position. In some cases premiums as high as 1¼¢ were asked. Supplies evidently showed no accumulation, as some dealers reported being unable to secure enough cheese to fill orders at hand. Southern trade was reported to be not very active as yet, perhaps because consigned goods were sufficient to meet present requirements. No grass cheese has appeared at receiving points in the country, but it is thought that the recent rains followed by warmer weather will aid materially in getting pastures in shape.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

May 14-19, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score—Creamery Butter.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	43½	41½	44	44½	40½
Tuesday	43	41½	43½	44½	41½
Wednesday	43	41½	43	44	42½
Thursday	42½	41	42½	44	42½
Friday	41½	40½	42	43	42½
Saturday	41½	40½	42	42½	42½
Average:					
May 14-19, 1923	42.50	41.08	42.83	43.75	42.08
May 7-12, 1923	43.54	42.00	43.83	44.58	42.00
May 15-20, 1922	36.50	34.29	37.00	37.00	34.96

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	21½-22½	21-21½	23 -23½	20½	22
Tuesday	22 -22½	22-22½	23½-23½	19¾	22
Wednesday	22 -23	22-22½	23½-23½	20	22
Thursday	22 -23	22-22½	23½-23½	19½	.....
Friday	22 -23	22-22½	23½-23½	20½	.....
Saturday	22 -23	22-22½	23½-23½	20½	22
Average:					
May 14-19, 1923	22.37	22.04	23.35	20.12	22
May 7-12, 1923	22.25	21.42	23.50	19.92	21.25
May 15-20, 1922	17.50	17.00	17.88	18.17	16.92

[1] Flats.

Movements of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

	May 14-19, 1923.	May 7-14, 1923.	May 15-20, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	14,610,660	12,826,777	15,174,741
Receipts since Jan. 1	225,367,609	210,757,540	208,114,922
Put into cold storage	668,930	360,501	948,527
Withdrawn from cold storage	508,102	380,869	323,177
Change during week	+160,828	−20,369	+625,350
Total holdings	1,773,541	1,612,713	1,896,177
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,288,243	4,391,358	4,317,140
Receipts since Jan. 1	69,279,382	64,991,136	64,777,344
Put into cold storage	930,952	958,214	884,487
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,101,755	706,930	524,293
Change during week	−170,803	+251,284	+360,194
Total holdings	5,261,345	5,432,148	5,182,072
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	2,893,169	3,043,579	3,445,578
Receipts since Jan. 1	105,181,261	102,288,092	72,729,855
Put into cold storage	1,310,315	1,078,089	1,376,315
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,853,023	4,284,381	3,219,205
Change during week	−2,542,708	−3,206,292	−1,842,890
Total holdings	46,387,505	48,930,213	31,335,992
Eggs.			
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	636,747	755,037	595,772
Receipts since Jan. 1	8,211,518	7,574,771	8,489,433
Put into cold storage	497,455	501,902	361,148
Withdrawn from cold storage	15,998	16,522	14,738
Change during week	+481,457	+485,380	+346,410
Total holdings	2,861,280	2,379,823	3,487,836

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.	Comparison of prices for same markets.			
				Number of local markets.	Average for—		
					May, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1922.
New England	8	$2.65-$3.40	$2.98	8	$2.98	$3.06	$2.74
Middle Atlantic	18	1.97- 3.25	2.58	17	2.55	2.66	1.96
East North Central	28	1.75- 3.20	2.39	27	2.37	2.44	1.73
West North Central	24	1.62- 3.10	2.17	21	2.18	2.29	1.71
South Atlantic	16	2.36- 4.65	3.18	15	3.10	3.11	2.73
East South Central	4	2.06- 2.90	2.43	4	2.43	2.57	1.57
West South Central	7	2.20- 3.04	2.64	7	2.64	2.71	2.06
Mountain	7	1.83- 3.20	2.32	7	2.32	2.32	1.92
Pacific	9	2.05- 3.50	2.65	8	2.69	2.75	2.16
United States	121	1.62- 4.65	2.55	114	2.54	2.61	2.08

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18-25% B. F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	17	25	.....	9
New York	17	27-28	20-29	24
Philadelphia	16	30	17	13
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	.....
Cincinnati	15	24	14	.....
Chicago	23	25	16	10-24
Minneapolis	.....	15	15	.....
St. Louis	18	25	17	10-18
Washington	16-20	30	17	12
Jacksonville	22	.....	20-25	11
New Orleans	14-18	30	17-18	12
Portland	.....	20	.....	12
San Francisco	.....	23	15	.....
Average of above cities	18	25.86	17.55	13.77

Dairy Products 1922, Show Increase.

The production of creamery butter aggregated 1,153,515,000 pounds for 1922 as against 1,055,000,000 in 1921, an increase of practically 98,000,000 pounds, or 9.3 per cent. The extent of the increase in butter consumption is appreciated when compared with the increase population in the United States, which is approximately 1.5 per cent per year. The receipts of butter on the four principal markets in the United States showed an increase in 1922 over 1921 of more than 60,000,000 pounds. As the net export of butter was small, about 2,000,000 pounds, the consumption of creamery butter was materially increased. The per capita consumption of butter for the year 1921 was 16.1 pounds and 16.55 pounds for 1922.

There was an increase in the production of butter for the year 1922 over 1921 for each of the first nine months of the year. The greatest percentage of increase was in January and July, which showed an increase over 1921 respectively of 24.8 and 20.8 per cent.

Production of cheese in the United States for the year 1922 was 14,000,000 pounds more than in 1921. The receipts on the four principal markets, New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia, were 14,494,072 pounds more in 1922 than in 1921. The production of American cheese was heavier in 1922 in each month except April, May, and June. Swiss cheese production exceeded 1921 production in the months of January, February, April, May, and July. The amount of condensed and evaporated milk produced in the United States for 1922 was 1,431,349,000 pounds; in 1921 it was 1,464,163,000. This was a considerable decrease, which was to be expected as foreign manufacturers were rapidly getting back to normal production. Condensed, sweetened whole milk, however, showed an increase over the previous year for each month except August. Evaporated unsweetened whole milk, showed an increase over 1921 for the months of January, February, March, and December only. Increase in the production of powdered whole milk, skim milk, and ice cream continues.

The production of a number of the principal manufactured products indicates that the quantity of milk produced increased considerably, compared with 1921.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

May 14–19, 1923.

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
Monday	41½	Friday	41½
Tuesday	41½	Saturday	40¾
Wednesday	41½		
Thursday	41¼	Average	41.17

Annual Production Report of Manufactured Dairy Products and Oleomargarin, by Months, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Manufactured product.	Factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.												Total for the year.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Creamery butter	3,497	73,505	67,405	79,532	89,623	132,351	150,034	135,231	114,160	92,359	83,070	68,628	70,617	1,153,515
Whey butter, made from whey cream	235	115	119	153	151	211	234	335	329	251	167	111	95	2,291
Renovated or process butter	9	378	332	494	479	410	393	302	284	320	344	323	389	4,448
American cheese:														
Whole milk	1,808	12,837	13,927	18,774	21,740	31,349	36,254	33,265	29,496	25,581	25,785	18,382	15,416	282,806
Part skim	20	182	156	198	150	191	284	329	221	191	112	65	85	2,164
Full skim	33	61	79	95	166	233	295	281	263	256	379	203	189	2,500
Swiss cheese (including block)	290	264	257	334	990	3,046	3,543	3,529	3,187	2,474	1,573	550	236	19,983
Brick and Munster cheese	438	2,840	2,531	2,947	3,315	3,916	3,402	3,242	2,892	2,897	3,451	3,187	2,574	37,194
Limburger cheese	104	235	211	359	652	933	1,054	841	778	705	738	526	351	7,383
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	38	942	859	1,001	722	778	791	681	713	721	831	935	942	9,936
All Italian varieties cheese	34	256	248	302	233	311	274	199	193	199	148	123	91	2,627
All other varieties of cheese	51	479	432	542	454	549	451	352	378	389	472	472	417	5,387
Total cheese, not including cottage, pot, and bakers'		18,096	18,700	24,552	28,472	41,306	46,348	42,719	38,121	33,413	33,489	24,463	20,301	369,980
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	363	2,785	2,912	3,452	3,222	3,297	2,662	2,116	2,086	2,091	2,621	2,431	2,714	32,389
Sweetened condensed milk:														
Case goods—														
Skimmed	8	7	29	729	378	351	497	747	354	520	170	63	70	3,915
Unskimmed	49	16,534	15,887	16,640	26,240	34,355	31,714	13,587	15,491	14,839	19,726	13,900	11,543	230,456
Bulk goods—														
Skimmed	92	3,475	3,372	5,130	6,924	10,516	11,225	6,731	5,102	5,252	5,749	5,057	7,516	76,049
Unskimmed	46	1,559	1,686	2,144	2,744	3,989	4,762	3,059	2,345	2,353	2,211	1,601	1,839	30,292
Unsweetened evaporated milk:														
Case goods—														
Skimmed	4	234	277	378	528	416	258	98	98	104	392	384	407	3,574
Unskimmed	132	67,827	63,406	77,625	81,410	107,105	111,637	94,246	81,107	69,141	73,714	58,129	64,562	949,909
Bulk goods—														
Skimmed	114	3,973	3,956	4,485	5,532	7,090	8,240	9,296	7,366	6,740	3,776	3,155	3,457	67,066
Unskimmed	78	4,120	4,194	4,902	5,310	9,412	10,548	7,755	7,183	5,359	3,769	3,823	3,713	70,088
Total condensed and evaporated milk		97,729	92,807	112,033	129,066	173,234	178,881	135,519	119,046	104,308	109,507	86,112	93,107	1,431,349
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat:														
Case goods	14	4,170	4,576	5,845	4,690	4,378	2,071	1,580	903	1,437	2,964	2,877	3,047	38,538
Bulk goods	4	41	47	70	42	180	186	322	293	240	214	134	146	1,915
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	5	107	36	39	2	2	6	43	37	39	5	.....	14	330
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	36	2,287	1,927	2,289	4,004	6,006	6,566	4,438	3,929	3,334	3,083	3,107	3,373	44,343
Dried or powdered milk	22	616	601	765	596	925	1,354	1,136	1,061	618	489	413	433	9,007
Powdered whole milk	18	461	660	536	277	333	298	688	612	448	516	376	394	5,599
Powdered skimmed milk	53	2,564	2,073	2,837	4,122	5,268	5,165	4,026	3,601	3,237	3,103	2,244	2,377	40,617
Powdered cream	4	7	35	.....	2	2	6	29	29	8	.....	.....	.....	118
Dried casein, skim milk	74	328	321	517	492	816	937	694	594	566	651	485	526	6,907
Dried casein, buttermilk	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	4	20
Malted milk	7	1,108	1,166	1,177	1,228	1,401	1,394	1,026	922	1,008	1,120	1,051	1,058	13,659
Milk sugar, crude	7	142	142	221	186	232	221	303	290	220	79	62	93	2,191
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,673	4,946	5,889	7,784	10,814	18,654	23,964	25,701	23,690	17,552	10,074	6,790	5,751	161,609
Oleomargarine, uncolored:														
Animal and vegetable oil	57	8,812	8,374	8,977	7,649	8,210	7,409	7,534	7,712	8,322	10,002	10,401	10,883	104,285
Exclusively vegetable oil	69	7,159	5,793	6,294	6,054	5,102	4,471	4,413	4,803	5,361	7,283	8,278	9,116	74,127
Exclusively animal oil	3	.....	.....	56	.....	19	34	13	27	33	49	34	38	303
Oleomargarine, colored:														
Animal and vegetable oil	36	464	392	471	400	389	315	331	331	387	418	507	571	4,976
Exclusively vegetable oil	33	138	92	116	100	104	84	81	88	94	136	146	205	1,384
Exclusively animal oil	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total oleomargarine		16,573	14,651	15,915	14,203	13,824	12,313	12,372	12,961	14,197	17,888	19,366	20,813	185,076

Report of Fluid Milk Market for April.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city for 3.5% B. F.	Selling price.[1]				Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
			On routes.			At retail stores.	
			Wholesale trade.		Family trade.		
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cts. per qt.	Cts. per qt.	Cts. per qt.	Cts. per qt.	Cts. per qt.	Per ct.
Ala.	Birmingham	6.98–7.80	11.25–12.5	12–15	15–17	15	4.5
Ariz.	Phoenix	.....	7.5	8	10–11	10–11	.....
Calif.	Los Angeles	7.52	11.25–11.66	14	15	15	3.6–4.0
	Sacramento	4.99	7.5	8	.....	10	3.5
	San Diego	7.09–7.52	10.41–10.5	12	.....	14	3.8
	San Francisco	6.68	9.83	10	12–13	12–13	3.7–4.0
Colo.	Colorado Springs	5.80	7.5	10	11	11–12	3.3–3.7
	Denver	4.87	7.5–8.75	10	12	9–12	3.5–3.8
	Pueblo	5.67	7	8	11	10	3.5
Conn.	Bridgeport	7.04	10	12	14	14	3.6
	Hartford	8.06	11	13	15	12–15	3.7–4.3
	New Haven	7.30–8.06	11.5	13	15	15	3.7–3.75
Del.	Wilmington	6.88	11	13	13	15	3.6–3.7
D. C.	Washington	7.24	10	11	14	10–15	3.5–4.0
Fla.	Jacksonville	7.24	11.25	12–13	15–16	15–16	4.0–4.2
	Miami	11.60	17.5	15–20	18–25	20–25	4.2
	Tampa	7.39	13.75	14	18	18	4.4
Ga.	Atlanta	6.02	7.5–8.75	10	15	12–15	4.0
Ill.	Chicago	5.99	7–10	10–12	13	13	3.5
	Rockford	5.16	8	9	11	11	3.6–3.65
	Springfield	4.51	7	9	11.11	11–12	3.8
Ind.	Evansville	4.87	8.25	10.5	12	12	.....
	Indianapolis	4.87	8	10–10.5	12	12	3.6–3.8
	South Bend	4.94	8	9	11	11	3.8
Iowa.	Davenport	4.62–4.94	7	7–8	10	9–10	3.4–4.0
	Des Moines	5.05–5.26	6.75–8.75	9–10	12	10–12	3.3–3.8
	Sioux City	5.16	7.5	8	10	10	3.6
Kans.	Kansas City	5.91	.....	10	12	.....	.....
	Topeka	4.29	6.25–7.5	8–10	11–16	10–12	3.25–3.6
	Wichita	4.40	8.75	10	12	12	.....
Ky.	Lexington	5.69–6.23	8.75–10	10	14–15	12–15	4–4.5
	Louisville	4.42–4.57	7.5–8.75	10	12	12	3.8–4.0
La.	Alexandria	4.99	10	10	13	13	4.0
	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	14	4.0
Md.	Baltimore	6.85	10	12–13	13	14–15	4–4.2
	Cumberland	6.76	10	11	.....	13	4–4.2
Mass.	Boston	7.24–7.30	9.25	11.5	13.5	12	3.7
	Fall River	8.60	11	11.5–12	14	12–14	3.35
	Springfield	6.49	10	11	14	12	3.7
Mich.	Detroit	6.44	9–10.5	12–13	14	12–14	3.3–3.7
	Grand Rapids	5.59	8	10	12	8–12	3.2–3.6
	Kalamazoo	6.51–6.87	8.75–9	11	13	13	3.5–4.0
	Lansing	4.29–4.83	7–7.5	8	10	10	3.4–3.5
Minn.	Duluth	5.80	8	10	12	12	3.8
	Minneapolis	5.80	8.75	9.5	11	11	3.5
	St. Paul	5.80	9	9.5	11	11	3.5
Mo.	Kansas City	5.16–5.86	8.75	10	.....	12	3.5
	St. Joseph	4.92	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
	St. Louis	5.26	8.75	11	13	13	3.7–3.8
Mont.	Butte	4.87	7.5–8.75	10	12–13	12–13	3.5
Nebr.	Lincoln	4.83	6.5–7	9.5	11	11	.....
	Omaha	4.83	7.5	9.5	11	.....	3.5
Nev.	Carson City	6.02	8.75	10	10	10	3.5
N. H.	Concord	6.23	8.12	10	12	12	3.9
N. J.	Atlantic City	.....	12	15	15	15–16	.....
	Trenton	7.54	10	13	13	14–15	.....
N. Mex.	Albuquerque	6.87	11.25	12.5	15	15	4.0
N. Y.	Albany	5–5.52	7–7.5	13	13	14–15	3.6
	Buffalo	5.76	8–9	9.5–10.5	12–13	11–12	3.6
	New York	6.10–6.57	8–9	13–14	14	14–15	3.6
	Rochester	6.12	9.5	10.5	12	12	3.5–3.7
N. C.	Asheville	6.66	10	12	15	15–18	4.0
	Winston-Salem	7.09	10–11.25	13	16	17	4.5
N. Dak.	Fargo	4.21	6.25	8	.....	10	.....
	Jamestown	4.83	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Ohio.	Akron	7.30	9.5	11	13	13	3.5
	Cincinnati	5.16–5.37	8.5–9	11	12	12	3.5–3.8
	Cleveland	6.66–6.87	8.5–9.5	11.5	13–14	9–14	3.5–3.7
	Columbus	.....	9	11	12	12–13	3.5–4.0
	Toledo	5.16–5.59	9	10.5	12	12	3–3.7
Okla.	Tulsa	6.02	10	12	15–16	15–16	4–4.4
Oreg.	Portland	4.51	7.5–8.75	9	12	10	3.8
	Salem	4.29	8	9.5	12	12	4.2
Pa.	Erie	6.88	9.5	10.5	12	12	3.6
	Harrisburg	4.94–6.40	8	.....	13	.....	.....
	Philadelphia	7.04–7.60	9.75–11	12	13	13–14	3.25–3.6
	Pittsburgh	7.30–7.43	9–10.75	13.5	14	.....	3.5–3.8
	Scranton	6.08	10	12	13	13	3.6
R. I.	Newport	.....	12	12	14	14	4.1
	Providence	7.24	10.5	11.5	14	.....	.....
S. C.	Charleston	.....	11	14	17	17	3.8
S. Dak.	Sioux Falls	4.83	7.5	8	.....	10	3.5–3.6
Tenn.	Chattanooga	.....	10	11–12	14–15	15–16	4–4.2
	Nashville	4.51	8.75	10	12	12	4.2
Tex.	Dallas	5.80–6.02	10	12	15	13–15	4.0
	El Paso	6.98	10	11	13	12–15	3.8–4.2
Tex.	Galveston	6.44	8.75–11.25	11.25–1.25	15	12–15	3.75–4.0
	Houston	6.02	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Utah.	Salt Lake City	4.36	7.5	9	10	11	3.6
Va.	Newport News	7.24–8.12	11.25	15	17	17–18	3.5
	Richmond	8.44–8.70	11	13	14	.....	3.8
Wash.	Seattle	5.26	8.25	9.5	12	11–12	3.5
	Spokane[2]	6.12	9.5	11	13	11–13	3.6–3.9
W. Va.	Clarksburg	5.91	8.75	13	.....	15	3.6–3.8
	Wheeling	6.76	10	12	14	14	3.8
Wis.	Madison	4.94	.....	9	10	10	.....
	Milwaukee	5.59	6.5–7.5	8.5	10	8–10	3.4–3.6
	Racine	5.26	8.5	9	10	10	3.6
	Superior	5.80–5.91	7–8	10	12	12	3.5–4.0

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

[2] One firm reports a buying price of 5.5 cents per quart and a retail price of 12 cents per quart beginning with the 11th day of May.

Arkansas Berry Movement Under Way.

The center of activity of the strawberry industry in east central Arkansas is in White County, which includes some of the heaviest shipping points in the Southwest. The strawberry crop is probably more important than any other to the farmers of the district, and frequently the business viewpoint and business conversation are based on "berry pickin' time." Everyone in the community is concerned in the industry either directly or indirectly, and the degree of prosperity enjoyed is in close relation to the returns from this crop.

With this thought in mind, some of the more progressive growers have worked heroically to place the industry on a firm commercial basis by eliminating practically all but three of the varieties grown and by fostering better grading and packing methods and organizing various selling associations. At present the varieties grown almost exclusively are the Excelsior, Klondike, and Aroma, named in their order of ripening. The money returns from the three, however, are probably just in the reverse order, as the Aroma is now considered of greater commercial merit than the other two, although the Klondike still runs a close second. The Excelsior is a small, dark berry which ripens very early, this being almost the only argument for its cultivation. The Klondike, which ripens next in order, is a light-colored berry of good size and has been considered the leading variety of the district. The Aroma, which ripens last, is a large berry of fine flavor and quality, and is fast assuming leadership in quantity grown.

Practically the entire output of the county is sold through various local associations. The 24-quart ventilated crate is used exclusively for putting up the pack, as the growers claim it has given better results than any other form of package. The berries are packed field run if the quality is sufficiently good to pass inspection at the loading shed, but if there is any appreciable quantity of imperfect fruit in the lot it is pan graded so that all packages will reach the standard of the organization through which they are marketed.

The prospects for the present season seem good, providing there is sufficient warm sunny weather and but little rain from now on. There has been considerable rainfall during the past month and the ground is rather wet in some places, but the fruit is not damaged from this cause as yet. The set is only moderately heavy, having been impaired by the protracted drought last fall which prevented a normal setting of runners for new plants, and also by the late spring frost which killed the early bloom. The quality of the fruit, however, is excellent, with the exception of a few low fields where the soil was watersoaked.

The market season started about 10 days late, the first cars rolling about May 8. The fruit was of fairly good quality and sold cash track at $5 to $5.50 per 24-quart ventilated crate for express-car shipments and about $1 less per crate for freight movement. At this writing, about May 15, the movement is getting under way with sales for freight shipment reported mostly around $4. The season will probably last longer than usual and shipments may run well into June.

Fruits and Vegetables

New Potatoes Advance in Price.

Florida potatoes sold higher under limited supplies, but old potatoes tended lower. Prices of other leading products declined. Shipments of strawberries, old potatoes, onions, and tomatoes increased while other lines decreased in volume. The total movement of a dozen fruits and vegetables for the week ending May 19 was 9,822 cars, compared with 8,613 the preceding week, and was about 800 cars less than for a similar period last year.

NEW POTATOES IN LIMITED VOLUME.

The movement of new potatoes during the week ending May 19, instead of increasing as usual at this time of year, showed a falling off of 138 cars from the total of the preceding week. While there was some gain in shipments from South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana, it was not sufficient to offset the decrease in the supply from Florida. That State has forwarded 2,962 cars as compared with 4,830 during last season to May 20. The movement from Texas has been about one-fourth that of last season and during the week no cars were sent from that section. South Carolina has shipped only 110 cars so far, compared with 1,365 last year to May 20. Early potatoes are reported generally quite backward, due to a late spring. Considerable frost damage has necessitated replanting in some areas of large production. According to a forecast of May 3, the total production of 10 early States will probably equal 36,224 cars compared with a 10-year average shipments of 40,853 cars. Supplies of early potatoes have been limited in most consuming markets and prices have advanced. Florida No. 1 Spaulding Rose potatoes in double-head barrels ranged mostly $8–$9, reaching $9.50 in Boston. Heavier supplies in New New York and Pittsburgh caused prices to decline in those markets to a close of $7.75–$8. South Carolina Irish Cobblers declined in eastern cities, selling at $6.50–$7.75 per barrel. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs weakened to a range of $5–$6.50 per 100 pounds. At Florida shipping points demand and movement were slow. The market held steady for No. 1 Spaulding Rose at $7 per barrel but weakened to $4.50 for No. 2s. Some stock is of ordinary condition. Shipments were expected to move in heavier volume from South Carolina points about May 24. No. 1 Irish Cobblers sold at $6.50–$7 a barrel and No. 2 at $5. Some shipments rolled unsold.

OLD POTATOES LOWER.

Shipments of old potatoes had been coming at the rate of 350 cars a day for about two weeks, but the movement increased to 2,401 for the week ending May 19, exceeding the shipments for the week of May 20, 1922, by about 250 cars. Michigan, which has already exceeded last season's total by nearly 700 cars, shipped 435 and Wisconsin 406. The total from that State is nearly double last season's entire movement. Idaho, Minnesota, and Maine continue to ship at the rate of 50 cars a day. Supplies of old potatoes were light to moderate in most large markets. New York sacked Round Whites were firm at $1.65–$2 per 100 pounds. In Boston, where supplies were liberal, Maine Green Mountains sold 25¢ lower at $2–$2.10. Northern sacked Round Whites closed 15¢ lower in the Chicago car-lot market at $1, bulk potatoes holding at $1.05. This stock sold firm in New York and Baltimore at $1.50–$1.85, but showed a weaker tone in other markets, where much stock of poor condition was offered. Demand and movement were slow in producing sections where farmers were busy with other work.

CABBAGE MARKET WEAKER.

Supplies of cabbage were moderate in most eastern markets. In Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati offerings were plentiful. South Carolina and Virginia pointed cabbage declined to a range of $2.50–$2.75 per barrel crate. Prices held firm in Pittsburgh at $3.25–$3.50. Much ordinary stock appeared on the markets. Mississippi and Alabama pointed cabbage closed generally lower at $3–$3.75. Shipments decreased to 730 cars, Alabama and South Carolina showing heaviest reduction. The movement from Mississippi and Virginia increased.

ONIONS STEADY TO FIRM.

Stocks of best Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold fairly steady at $2.50–$3 per standard crate, but there were many of ordinary condition selling much lower. California Bermuda onions brought $2.85–$3.50. In Texas producing regions Bermudas declined to $2.20 f. o. b. Egyptian onions sold mostly at $5–$5.50 per sack. A few sales of New York yellow varieties were made in Baltimore at $3.75–$4. Shipments increased to 623 cars. Texas forwarded 482 and California 35.

STRAWBERRY MOVEMENT INCREASES.

Car-lot shipments of strawberries were about 80% heavier than for the preceding week. The total movement was 2,658 cars, about 400 less than for the corresponding week in 1922. Tennessee led with 951 cars. North Carolina sent 459, Virginia 439, and Arkansas 374. North Carolina and Virginia berries supplied eastern markets, selling at 10¢–20¢ quart basis. Arkansas Klondikes in 24-quart crates brought $3.50–$4.50 in consuming markets and declined in producing sections to a range of $2–$2.25, Aromas bringing $3. Many shipments rolled unsold. Tennessee Klondikes, some of only fair condition, ranged $1.75–$3 in most cities, and declined $1–$1.25 at shipping points, closing at $1.50–$1.75 for freight shipments and at $1.75–$2.50 for express.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York Baldwin *apples* closed at $8–$8.50 per barrel in New York City, the highest price of the season. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps were firm in Chicago at $3.75–$4 per box. From barrel areas 256 cars were shipped and 81 from box sections. Delaware and New Jersey *asparagus* sold lower in eastern markets at $4–$5 per dozen bunches. Florida *string beans* were steady at $1.50–$3.50 per bushel hamper. South Carolina and Louisiana beans ranged $2.75–$4. Florida *cucumbers* declined in most markets, selling in New York and Philadelphia at $2.50–$4 per bushel hamper and at $4–$5 in other cities. California Iceberg *lettuce* sold steady at $4.50–$6 per crate. North Carolina head lettuce held in New York at $3.25–$3.50 per 1½ bu. hamper. Florida *tomatoes* in six-basket carriers advanced in eastern markets to a range of $5–$5.50. Repacked stock in midwestern cities brought $5.50–$7.75. Florida *watermelons* 18–24 pound average sold in Philadelphia at $750 per car.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of May 13–19 and Season to May 19, with Comparisons.

Product.	May 13–19, 1923.	May 6–12, 1923.	May 14–20, 1922.	Total this season to May 19.	Total last season to May 20.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box sections	81	82	117	16,040	55,986	56,270
Barrel sections	256	303	106	64,266	31,766	32,013
Cabbage	730	931	900	8,720	13,193	40,609
Celery (Florida)	69	73	54	6,248	4,741	4,807
Lettuce	547	622	339	16,779	14,312	22,026
Onions	623	533	459	2,030	4,892	29,238
Potatoes:						
Sweet	111	117	111	20,815	18,834	19,291
White—						
1922 crop	2,401	2,136	2,149	238,871	231,150	238,288
1923 crop	746	884	1,604	3,415	7,329	.....
Spinach	103	157	62	6,559	4,544	4,654
Strawberries	2,658	1,463	3,048	7,503	11,182	18,716
Tomatoes	873	794	772	7,943	8,566	26,375
Watermelons (Florida)	44	10	510	55	741	11,015
Vegetables, mixed	580	508	400	8,282	6,614	19,718
Total	9,822	8,613	10,631	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fuits and Vegetables F. O. B. Shipping Points.

May 21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	May 21, 1923.	May 14, 1923.	May 22, 1922.
Potatoes	Hastings, Fla	Barrel	$7.00	$7.00	.....
	Charleston, S. C.	do	6.50–7.00	.....	$4.75
	Waupaca, Wis	100 lbs. sacked	.70–.90	.90–1.00	.....
	Minneapolis, Minn	do	.80–.90	.80–.85	1.25–1.35
Onions	Texas points	Standard crate	2.20	2.40	.....
Strawberries	Judsonia, Ark	24-quart crate	2.00–3.00	4.00	.....
	Ripley, Tenn	do	1.75–2.50	4.00–4.50	.....

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week May 15-21, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for May 21, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

EARLY POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1, per barrel.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	May 15-21, 1923.	May 8-14, 1923.	May 16-22, 1922.	Jan. 1-May 21, 1923.	Jan. 1-May 22, 1922.	May 21, 1923.	May 14, 1923.	May 22, 1922.
New York	308	195	470	929	1,850	$7.75-8.00	$8.25-8.50	$6.25-6.50
Boston	8	26	35	629	80	9.50	8.00	6.00-6.50
Philadelphia	95	140	257	345	847	8.50-9.00	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.50
Baltimore	24	29	51	103	213	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.00	5.00-5.25
Pittsburgh	61	55	95	210	265	7.75-8.00	7.50	6.00-6.25
Cincinnati	38	28	48	110	225	6.75-7.00	7.25-7.50	5.50
Chicago	63	129	134	283	481	8.00	7.50-7.75	6.40-6.50
St. Louis	24	18	61	77	189	[1] 4.75-5.00	[1] 7.00	[1] 3.50
Kansas City	13	6	65	55	136	[1] 5.75	[1] 7.00	[1] 3.00-3.25

LATE POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, per 100 pounds.)

New York	197	235	165	6,951	5,963	$1.65-1.85	$1.65-1.85	$1.50-1.65
Boston	184	203	184	3,869	3,745	2.00-2.15	2.25-2.35	1.30-1.40
Philadelphia	26	55	60	2,080	2,070	1.65-2.00	1.15-1.35	1.15-1.35
Baltimore	14	11	14	346	[3] 353	1.65	1.65	1.65-1.85
Pittsburgh	131	86	222	2,493	2,600	1.15-1.35	1.40-1.45	1.40-1.50
Cincinnati	34	31	38	1,183	1,087	1.20-1.25	1.35	1.50-1.60
Chicago	344	317	174	7,979	5,923	[3] 1.00	[3] 1.05-1.15	[3] 1.50-1.60
St. Louis	37	82	60	1,834	1,884	[4] 1.20-1.25	[4] 1.20-1.25	[4] 1.25
Kansas City	176	181	43	4,223	2,992	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] 1.10-1.15	[4] 1.75-2.00

CABBAGE.[2] (Prices quoted on Southern Wakefields, per barrel crate.)

New York	155	165	.....	1,979	1,411	$2.25-2.50	$3.00-3.25	$1.25-1.50
Boston	44	39	.....	599	496	2.50-3.00	3.50-3.75	2.00
Philadelphia	66	89	.....	785	998	2.75	2.75-3.00	1.10-1.40
Baltimore	54	50	.....	630	338	1.75-2.25	2.50-2.75	1.00-1.50
Pittsburgh	30	62	.....	627	576	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.15
Cincinnati	11	27	.....	293	332	3.75	3.50-3.75	2.85-3.25
Chicago	73	95	.....	1,474	1,207	3.00-3.35	3.60-3.75	2.75-3.00
St. Louis	18	53	.....	614	896	3.25-3.50	4.00-4.25	2.60-2.75
Kansas City	13	13	.....	307	255	[5] 4.50	[5] 4.50	3.00-3.25

ONIONS. (Prices quoted on Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2, per standard crate.)

New York	100	401	176	2,487	2,029	$2.50-2.65	$2.50-2.75	$1.75-1.85
Boston	77	23	54	680	648	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25	1.75-2.00
Philadelphia	23	109	49	772	631	2.75-3.00	2.65-2.75	1.50-1.85
Baltimore	9	14	10	214	123	2.65-2.75	2.75	1.75-2.00
Pittsburgh	45	59	43	255	543	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	1.75-2.00
Cincinnati	9	10	20	143	160	3.00	2.25-2.50	1.50-2.00
Chicago	98	79	89	869	951	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.65	1.50-1.75
St. Louis	135	128	70	598	821	2.50	2.50-2.60	1.00
Kansas City	33	29	31	350	302	2.75	2.50	1.50

STRAWBERRIES. (Prices quoted on Tennessee and Arkansas Klondikes, per 24-quart crate.)

New York	400	218	336	1,001	1,208	[6] $0.12-0.16	[7] $0.20-0.22	[8] $0.18-0.20
Boston	119	63	157	306	480	[6] .15-.20	[7] .20-.27	[8] .17-.18
Philadelphia	148	92	121	354	410	[6] .10-.16	[6] .15-.20	[9] .16-.18
Baltimore	81	31	74	138	154	[6] .08-.12	[6] .12-.20	[9] .10-.12
Pittsburgh	61	29	121	163	380	2.75-3.00	6.00-6.50	3.50-3.75
Cincinnati	30	60	69	217	397	2.50-2.75	4.75-5.00	2.15
Chicago	331	202	265	910	1,259	2.75-3.00	4.75-5.00	2.50-3.00
St. Louis	105	52	50	219	430	1.75-2.25	4.00-4.50	2.00-3.00
Kansas City	21	21	145	98	345	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.50-3.65

[1] Texas and Alabama Bliss Triumphs per 100 pounds.
[2] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Texas Flat per 100 pounds.
[6] Virginia berries, quart basis.
[7] North Carolina berries, quart basis.
[8] Tennessee and Arkansas berries, quart basis.
[9] Maryland berries, quart basis.

Market News Field Stations.

Temporary field stations for the issue of market reports probably will be opened by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the following points on the dates indicated: Bowling Green, Ky., strawberries, May 28; Brawley, Calif., cantaloupes, May 25; Ocala, Fla., watermelons, May 28; Fort Valley, Ga., peaches, June 1; Crystal Springs, Miss., and Jacksonville, Tex., tomatoes, June 1.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections in April.

The demand for the Department of Agriculture's inspection service on fruits and vegetables tends to increase with the advance of the active shipping season. The features of the inspection record in April were the relatively large proportion of inspections of vegetables as compared with fruits; the large percentage of inspections made at the request of shippers and receivers, rather than from railroads; and the great activity at one or two of the large market centers.

Total Inspections During April, with Comparisons.

Classification.	April, 1920.	April, 1921.	April, 1922.	March, 1923.	April, 1923.	4-year average for April.
Fruit inspections	695	622	684	1,111	840	710
Vegetable inspections	1,216	1,032	1,881	1,256	1,686	1,454
Total inspections	1,911	1,654	2,565	2,367	2,526	2,164

Over one-fifth, or 518, of the total of 2,526 inspections were in New York, where the month's demand far exceeded the facilities. Other points where inspection requirements were most active were Philadelphia with 215; Chicago, 271; Cleveland, 162; Pittsburgh, 189; St. Louis, 163; Detroit, 129; and Boston, 116. All of these except Philadelphia and Pittsburgh show increases over April, 1922.

About two-thirds of the total inspections were of vegetables, the fruit movement being light at this season. The inspections made on request of shippers and dealers numbered about three times those made for railroads. The inspections were mostly on full carlots, less than 3 per cent of the inspection fees having been received for the inspection of smaller lots.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps.

	Navy.			Marine Corps.		
	April, 1922.	March, 1923.	April, 1923.	April, 1922.	March, 1923.	April, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Quantity passed	1,714,082	998,467	1,804,251	280,622	284,324	276,632
Quantity rejected	66,875	57,756	85,111	53,700	23,243	4,707
Total inspected	1,780,957	1,056,223	1,889,362	334,322	307,567	281,339
Cuts made to comply with specifications	8,101	5,498	3,460	3,550	538	440

Additional inspections were made for the Navy, to a total of 1,889,362 pounds of fruits and vegetables, also 281,339 pounds for the Marine Corps. Other miscellaneous inspections include about 91,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables for United States hospitals at New York, 74,000 pounds for the fleet of the United States Shipping Board, 315,574 pounds for the United States Lines and 138,490 pounds for the Munson Line.

The extent of the use of the food products inspection service depends upon such varying factors as market price, transportation efficiency, weather, epidemics of plant diseases, etc. The above figures are, therefore, to be considered only as a record of work accomplished and not as a basis for judging the popularity of the service.

Florida Potato Shipments about 3,000 Cars.

The season's car lot movement of potatoes from Florida, according to local estimates, will total about 3,000 cars. Of this quantity 1,600 cars were shipped from April 30 to May 12. About 2,300 cars have been shipped this season to May 12, compared with 4,360 to the corresponding period last year. The bulk of the stock this season doubtless will have been moved by May 19. Last season 5,051 cars were shipped, and the average for the years 1917–22 was about 3,700.

Frost injury in February reduced the yield on early diggings to 30 to 35 barrels per acre, and the condition of much of the stock was only fair. The late diggings, however, proved to be somewhat above the expectations of most growers and shippers, the average yield during the latter part of the shipping season ranging 40 to 45 barrels per acre. The condition of the late dug stock was exceptionally good, owing to more favorable weather conditions.

Grain

Grain Market Holds Steady.

The grain market held steady during the week ending May 19. Unfavorable crop news and a material increase in the visible supply were strengthening factors, while declines in commercial securities caused a sharp reaction at various times during the week. May wheat at Chicago closed the week at $1.17⅜ and July at $1.15¼. May corn closed at 80¢ and July at 79⅜¢.

Movement of wheat increased slightly during the week, but receipts of corn and oats were smaller than during the previous week. Shipments of all grains were materially larger than the receipts which caused a decrease in the visible supply as is shown in the accompanying table.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	May 14 to May 19.	May 7–12.	May 14–19.	May 7–12.	May 14–19.	May 7–12.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	3,728,000	3,621,000	1,362,000	2,762,000	2,896,000	2,949,000
Primary shipments	6,088,000	3,105,000	3,274,000	5,394,000	3,567,000	4,054,000
Visible supply	37,110,000	41,217,000	12,393,000	15,299,000	16,167,000	18,068,000
Car lot receipts:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	112	161	145	368	430	467
Minneapolis	898	710	44	37	87	86
St. Louis	433	409	122	224	245	293
Kansas City	489	473	98	257	89	96
Cincinnati	25	33	47	86	23	30
New York	998	428	27	2	45	84

Exports of wheat were almost double those of the previous week while the exports of corn, oats, and rye were less. One of the important factors in the export situation is the advantageous rate offered exporters in order to provide tonnage for vessels which are short of cargo for a return trip to European ports, as the increased imports have recently exceeded exports.

Continued heavy exports will be needed to move the surplus, as it is estimated that the supply of wheat in Canada and the United States is about 100,000,000 bushels larger than at the corresponding time last year. The export demand is being restricted by the lower prices at which wheat is being offered from India and Argentina.

CASH WHEAT SHOWS ADVANCE.

Sales of cash wheat at the principal markets showed an average advance of 1¢ during the week, but the present price level is still about 13¢ a bushel and below the level at a corresponding time last year.

Receipts of cash wheat were very light at Chicago and almost all were taken on contract by the elevators. Only nine cars were reported sold on the cash market during the week. Sales reported were almost entirely from private store and were to the mills. There was an improved foreign demand for hard winters for nearby shipment and export sales were reported amounting to 4,450,000 bushels. This included a Greek order for 1,200,000 bushels. Greece, Norway, Italy, and France were the principal buyers, while Germany and Norway bought around 1,500,000 bushels of rye.

The trading basis of wheat at Minneapolis was changed from the May to the July future during the week under review. The change made very little change in prices as the respective futures were within 1¢ of each other. Number 1 Dark Northern prices continued steady and continued to range from 1¢ to 20¢ over the July future price. Number 1 Northern sold within a range of 1¢ over, to 11¢ under, the July future. Lower grades sold slowly and in most cases No. 2 sold at 3¢ under No. 1 and No. 3 about 5¢ under No. 2. Navigation was opened on the upper Great Lakes and the movement of 11,000,000 bushels was reported from Fort William and Port Arthur.

There was an acute scarcity of offerings, especially of Red Winter wheat, at St. Louis, and prices were advanced 3¢ to 4¢ during the week. No. 2 Red sold as high as $1.39, which was only 4¢ below the level of No. 2 Red at the corresponding time last year. Demand was principally from the mills. The market weakened, however, toward the last of the week because of the lack of confidence by the trade in the prevailing high premiums over new crop prices. Improved crop prospects caused by general rains in the Southwest was also a weakening factor.

Export bids at Kansas City were at the highest premiums in recent months and several lots were sold at around 15½¢ per bushel over the Chicago July delivery price for No. 2 Hard Winter wheat f. o. b. vessels. These bids were for spot loading at Gulf ports. Bids for June loading were around 14½¢ over the Chicago July. There was less interest in the future loadings as the principal demand was for wheat to spuply distressed ocean tonnage which was carrying very low rates at this time. Bids for new crop wheat for export were around 10¢ per bushel quoted for the Chicago July price. There was also a fairly good milling demand, particularly for the better grades. Premiums for 14 per cent protein dark hard hard wheat averaged around 19¢ to 21¢ per bushel over the July delivery price in Kansas City. The movement of wheat from the country continued light, but an increase is expected before the close of the crop season.

Cash corn prices gained on a average of 3¢. at five of the principal markets and sold on an average of 24¢. higher than at the corresponding time last year. Receipts continued light at most of the markets. At Chicago the receipts were only 45 per cent of those of the previous week. There was a good demand especially for yellow and white. Corn products manufacturers were the best buyers early in the week, but feeders and smaller buyers took most of the offerings toward the close of the week. Local elevators were practically out of the market.

Receipts of corn at St. Louis averaged less than 20 cars daily, which caused prices to hold firm. The highest prices on the crop were paid during the week, but the market was slightly lower at the close of the week.

Demand for both corn and oats from the southwestern feeding territory fell off sharply at Kansas City during the week. Dealers apparently have sufficient stocks for the present and consumers were buying only on a very limited scale. Premiums on corn were lowered materially because of this decrease. Offerings of both corn and oats from Iowa and Nebraska increased during the week. Total receipts, however, were small.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July–April, 1922, and 1923, and April 28 to May 19, 1923.

[Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.]

Commodity.	Unit.	10 months, July–April.	1923		
		1921–22	1922–23 Preliminary.	Week ending May 5.	Week ending May 12.	Week ending May 19.
		Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*
Exports:						
Barley	Bush.	20,233	17,378	297	468	10
Corn	do	153,825	85,038	1,394	1,769	924
Oats	do	6,574	18,383	273	410	189
Rye	do	19,468	42,553	596	876	633
Wheat	do	184,949	138,620	2,041	2,597	4,760
Wheat flour	Bbls.	13,776	13,011	277	269	182
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	70,818	92,078	1,100	389	1,673
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,940	2,343	61	.....	16
Exports from Canada (9 months, July–March):						
Wheat	Bush.	117,390	187,368	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	5,825	8,333	.....	.....	.....

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	563	315	59	167	960
Gulf ports [2]	468	17	.....	.....	95
Pacific ports [3]	444	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total:					
May 14–19, 1923	1,475	332	59	167	1,055
May 7–12, 1923	1,452	436	199	373	684
May 15–20, 1922	1,554	902	727	160	574
July 1, 1922–May 19, 1923	123,015	55,211	14,208	21,970	37,280
July 1, 1921–May 20, 1922	174,452	90,468	6,750	21,358	14,734

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of May 12 to 18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 12–18, 1923.	Prices. May 5–11, 1923.	Prices. May 12–18, 1922.	Sales. May 12–18, 1923.	Sales. May 5–11, 1923.	Sales. May 12–18, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 18. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	124	120	172	1	1	4	414	171	242
No. 2	.....	121	162	.....	1	2	76	158	48
Northern Spring No. 2	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	1	32	201	16
Hard Winter..No. 2	120	120	144	4	6	64	2,188	1,725	127
No. 3	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	10	266	757	35
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	.....	120	145	.....	7	2	1,404	878	160
No. 3	118	119	139	2	5	3	595	678	88
Red Winter...No. 2	.....	127	144	.....	3	7	710	1,621	44
No. 3	.....	125	138	.....	3	10	765	1,317	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	133	133	174	205	189	54	29,860	5,831	512
No. 2	125	126	169	59	57	34	4,935	3,037	162
No. 3	119	122	164	28	24	116	2,860	6,992	41
Northern Spring No. 1	129	130	167	103	91	8	9,741	660	1,476
No. 2	126	126	163	82	82	3	5,517	384	1,437
No. 3	122	124	154	32	26	8	2,540	982	259
Amber Durum No. 2	114	114	143	4	9	9	1,635	1,517	108
KANSAS CITY.									
Dark Hard Winter ..... No. 2	128	122	155	16	13	68	1,721	2,162	80
No. 3	124	119	156	14	6	41	2,139	1,552	138
Hard Winter..No. 2	118	115	141	73	87	124	8,104	8,634	94
No. 3	117	114	138	101	118	64	11,177	6,136	182
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	114	112	133	1	3	2	356	246	144
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	213	221
Red Winter...No. 2	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	5	402	2,385	16
No. 3	125	120	130	5	1	2	1,506	2,129	71
OMAHA.									
Dark Hard Winter ..... No. 2	123	121	141	3	4	10	910	2,883	32
No. 3	121	120	139	2	3	3	962	1,407	68
Hard Winter..No. 2	112	117	135	33	47	83	4,158	3,015	138
No. 3	113	113	134	9	7	39	1,746	2,502	70
Yellow Hard Winter ..... No. 2	112	110	135	6	7	9	389	1,386	28
No. 3	.....	110	134	.....	1	10	193	1,248	15
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter..No. 2	123	119	136	16	7	5	603	602	100
Red Winter...No. 2	139	134	143	8	6	14	1,857	5,072	37
No. 3	133	129	135	25	31	34	4,571	3,390	135
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	125	124	148	832	845	848	104,802	71,862	146

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 12–18, 1923.	Prices. May 5–11, 1923.	Prices. May 12–18, 1922.	Sales. May 12–18, 1923.	Sales. May 5–11, 1923.	Sales. May 12–18, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 18. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	82	81	63	18	64	48	1,485	556	267
No. 3	84	80	62	3	56	21	3,292	1,399	235
Yellow.....No. 2	84	82	63	58	120	203	3,471	2,031	171
No. 3	82	80	62	14	56	103	10,113	4,051	248
Mixed.....No. 2	81	81	62	18	38	120	1,724	1,141	151
No. 3	81	81	61	29	15	91	4,632	2,011	230
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	80	78	56	7	5	27	1,025	757	135
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	86	82	57	9	9	45	658	608	108
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	261	16
Yellow.....No. 2	88	83	59	14	41	44	749	324	231
No. 3	90	81	.....	1	6	.....	348	228	153
Mixed.....No. 2	87	81	58	2	9	34	675	454	149
No. 3	85	80	.....	2	3	.....	146	505	29
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	85	79	55	1	10	32	638	365	175
No. 3	.....	77	.....	.....	1	.....	230	305	75
Yellow.....No. 2	83	79	55	8	37	62	1,365	641	213
No. 3	84	79	55	1	11	7	952	533	179
Mixed.....No. 2	78	78	54	1	15	31	667	414	161
No. 3	.....	76	54	.....	5	2	306	381	80

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 12–18, 1923.	Prices. May 5–11, 1923.	Prices. May 12–18, 1922.	Sales. May 12–18, 1923.	Sales. May 5–11, 1923.	Sales. May 12–18, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 18. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	86	84	62	17	14	36	828	410	202
No. 3	85	82	61	10	5	4	558	409	136
Yellow.....No. 2	86	83	62	35	61	42	1,336	643	210
No. 3	85	83	62	6	9	3	2,006	743	276
Mixed.....No. 2	85	83	60	6	10	18	416	305	137
No. 3	82	82	60	2	6	2	448	305	141
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	84	81	60	262	606	975	38,111	19,811	192

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 12–18, 1923.	Prices. May 5–11, 1923.	Prices. May 12–18, 1922.	Sales. May 12–18, 1923.	Sales. May 5–11, 1923.	Sales. May 12–18, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 18. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	46	46	41	158	150	148	7,452	6,327	118
No. 3	45	46	40	169	189	252	9,032	9,990	90
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	43	43	37	15	13	13	2,049	746	275
No. 3	42	42	37	27	28	93	4,734	4,891	99
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	45	46	41	1	7	1	151	183	83
No. 3	45	45	39	12	13	14	1,116	864	129
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	43	43	37	14	26	28	1,914	1,456	131
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	47	47	41	20	30	12	1,154	689	167
No. 3	46	46	40	41	38	80	2,663	3,350	79
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	45	46	40	457	494	641	30,265	28,406	107

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 12–18, 1923.	Prices. May 5–11, 1923.	Prices. May 12–18, 1922.	Sales. May 12–18, 1923.	Sales. May 5–11, 1923.	Sales. May 12–18, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 18. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	75	78	109	6	9	11	1,065	915	116
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	74	75	105	11	12	18	2,501	2,502	100

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, May 18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	July futures. 1923 May 18.	July futures. 1923 May 11.	July futures. 1922 May 18.	July futures. 1922 May 11.	September futures.[1] 1923 May 18.	September futures.[1] 1923 May 11.	September futures.[1] 1922 May 18.	September futures.[1] 1922 May 11.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago	116¼	115½	126⅜	127	114⅜	114⅛	120⅜	119⅞
Minneapolis	121⅜	122¼	144⅜	145⅝	119⅝	119¼	129	127
Kansas City	109¾	107⅜	117⅜	118¼	107⅝	107	112	112⅝
Winnipeg	119	118⅜	138⅜	139¼	115½	114⅞	126⅜	126¼
Liverpool	123¼	121¼	.....	.....	120⅜	120	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago	80	78½	64⅜	65⅜	78⅜	77⅜	66⅞	67⅜
Kansas City	78¼	76	58⅜	59⅜	78¼	74⅝	61⅛	62¼
Oats.								
Chicago	42⅜	43⅛	39½	40½	40⅜	42	41	41⅞
Winnipeg	48⅜	50½	53½	53⅛	45½	46⅜	48⅜	50⅜

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Receipts of Wheat for April, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, April, 1923.	Total, March, 1923.	Total, July, 1922–April, 1923.	Total, July, 1921–April, 1922.
Dark North. Spring. No. 1	1,364	166	3	55	2	144		174					24		1				21	26		395	2,375	4,036	63,196	23,173
No. 2	422	59		11	1	98							6						4	5		74	680	616	10,272	11,747
No. 3	197	24		7									6						5	1		34	274	281	6,002	20,345
All others	61	18	4	4	2								3			1			4	1		10	108	189	5,189	23,194
Total	2,044	267	7	77	5	242		174					39		1	1			34	33		513	3,437	5,122	84,659	78,459
Northern Spring. No. 1	655	44	4	10									12						44	14		105	888	1,525	15,894	2,974
No. 2	503	34	6	10									3						14	3		73	643	1,002	8,993	1,456
No. 3	300	18	12	5									5						8			34	382	466	4,402	1,527
All others	176	15	5	16								1	2			1			3			17	236	313	3,139	2,429
Total	1,644	111	27	41								1	22			1			69	17		229	2,162	3,306	32,428	8,386
Red Spring. No. 1	9																		2			4	15	30	168	53
No. 2	4																						4	11	92	115
No. 3	3			1															1			1	6	9	77	99
All others	3		3	1																			7	16	106	78
Total	19		3	2															3			5	32	66	443	345
Total Hard Red Spring	3,707	378	37	120	5	242		174				1	61		1	2			106	50		747	5,631	8,494	117,530	87,190
Amber Durum. No. 1	71	89		11		7	2						1						1			10	192	192	2,162	1,732
No. 2	187	331		5		66	60		19				2							1		19	690	735	8,799	11,177
No. 3	35	85					2		2													3	127	149	1,753	3,293
All others	26	44		1																		3	74	70	839	1,821
Total	319	549		16	1	73	64		21				3						1	1		35	1,083	1,146	13,553	18,023
Durum. No. 1	53	17	1			3					4		1						1			4	81	100	1,377	154
No. 2	165	285	9	1	5	112	170		87	4	35		23						2	1		88	987	1,044	11,908	1,664
No. 3	82	223	3	1	6	31	18		31	1	1		10	1								52	460	437	4,681	1,599
All others	63	168	14	5	29	17	1		8		1		3									21	330	412	4,041	2,724
Total	363	693	27	7	40	163	189		126	5	41		37	1					3	1		165	1,861	1,993	22,007	6,141
Red Durum. No. 1	79	105	3	19	2	11				2	2	4	12			2						15	256	336	5,341	2,554
No. 2	71	135	3	9	6	112	34		13	28	63		15			12			1	2		29	533	396	5,354	3,594
No. 3	28	49	3	8	2	19			3		13		2			1						6	134	117	1,722	1,615
All others	24	38	1	7	3	6							7									8	94	95	1,289	643
Total	202	327	10	43	13	148	34		16	30	78	4	36			15			1	2		58	1,017	944	13,706	8,406
Total Durum	884	1,569	37	66	54	384	287		163	35	119	4	76	1		15			5	4		258	3,961	4,083	49,266	32,570
Dark Hard Winter. No. 1	84	1									2	7	13	3	10				10	26	1	144	301	289	6,445	9,063
No. 2	27			3		7					6	60	46	19	8	6			23	36	7	237	483	545	11,370	22,223
No. 3	9										18	49	26	20	1				26	34	14	102	299	376	8,780	11,110
All others											1	38	8	4	1				14	12		49	127	123	4,554	7,795
Total	120	1		3		7					27	154	93	46	20	6			73	108	22	532	1,212	1,333	31,149	50,191
Hard Winter. No. 1	21		1	67	1						2	29	52	1	17	28	2	1	7	12	3	138	382	380	12,365	25,452
No. 2	40		1	419	67	68	35			132	218	992	478	120	43	136	10	3	20	16	67	1,009	3,874	3,251	63,879	102,351
No. 3	12			37		1				17	49	850	124	421	38	16			2	6	45	1,214	2,832	2,495	48,111	41,269
All others	5		2	29	3					5	40	552	77	252	18	9					21	630	1,643	1,328	34,311	39,240
Total	78		4	552	71	69	35			154	309	2,423	731	794	116	189	12	4	29	34	136	2,991	8,731	7,454	158,666	208,312
Yellow Hard Winter. No. 1	1		1	8								1				6					1	8	26	16	1,142	1,782
No. 2	1		2	70						4	12	33	69	1		182		5			47	82	508	365	11,012	10,428
No. 3			1	26						1	1	21	22	3		23					19	11	128	156	4,167	4,294
All others			2	10			2					9	22	8		44					16	8	121	101	3,185	3,911
Total	2		6	114			2		5	13	64	113	12			255		5			83	109	783	638	19,806	20,415
Total Hard Red Winter	200	1	10	669	71	76	37			159	349	2,641	937	852	136	450	12	9	102	142	241	3,632	10726	9,425	209621	278918
Red Winter. No. 1		1	2		2		4					1					3	4		1		45	63	83	1,733	2,245
No. 2				8	14	5	9		1			9			1	79	31	107	28	10	10	254	566	686	21,226	22,937
No. 3			1	17	1	2	10		9		6	25		1	1	225	23	77	14	8	8	215	643	780	20,962	25,871
All others			1	6			36		18		40	47			10	193	10	42	2	2	1	143	551	658	24,012	27,314
Total		1	4	31	17	7	59		28		46	82		1	12	497	64	229	48	21	19	657	1,823	2,187	67,933	78,367
Western Red. No. 1																			4	8		2	14	33	880	1,638
No. 2																			7	7		2	16	38	847	938
No. 3																			2				2	5	208	65
All others																								3	50	60
Total																			13	15		4	32	79	1,985	2,701
Total Soft Red Winter		1	4	31	17	7	59		28		46	82		1	12	497	64	229	61	36	19	661	1,855	2,266	69,918	81,068
Hard White. No. 1						2													3	5		65	75	41	2,307	1,733
No. 2						11													5	16		20	52	59	1,291	2,887
No. 3						2													42	16		15	75	60	1,223	2,156
All others																			19	23		30	72	39	1,084	1,236
Total						15													69	60		130	274	199	5,905	8,012
Soft White. No. 1													2							3		61	66	34	1,209	1,676
No. 2				1			1						3			1			5	31		108	240	219	4,457	7,971
No. 3														1					14	8		17	40	41	1,186	2,235
All others														1					2			6	9	9	201	421
Total				1			1				5	2		2		1			21	42		282	355	333	7,033	11,603
Western White. No. 1																			1	20		8	29	20	1,860	2,128
No. 2																			9	77		27	113	144	4,336	7,503
No. 3																			19	82		21	122	113	3,477	2,727
All others																			15	21		28	64	58	1,024	321
Total																			44	200		84	328	333	10,697	12,679
Total White Wheat				1	15		1				5	2				1			134	302		496	957	865	23,635	32,294
Mixed Wheat. No. 1	257	269	10	7		22	1		2		4	4	28	1	2	16	7	1	22	24		120	797	954	11,906	9,016
No. 2	157	395	15	51	11	36	33		31	26	67	20	48		18	75	10	4	21	39	7	291	1,365	1,937	27,519	31,633
No. 3	60	213	14	21	4	29	12		7	15	13	74	19	10	29	24			10	26	9	238	827	946	14,134	16,137
All others	98	132	19	26	20	3	1		3	19	30	94	15	14	13	13	1	1	7	13	4	168	694	731	13,045	13,636
Total Mixed Wheat	572	1,009	58	105	35	90	47		43	70	114	192	110	25	62	128	18	6	60	102	20	817	3,683	4,568	66,604	70,422
Total, April, 1923	5,363	2,958	146	992	197	799	431	174	234	264	628	2,925	1,186	879	211	1,093	94	244	468	636	280	6,611	26813			
Total, March, 1923	7,337	2,819	150	871	229	1,354	1,260	200	100	202	204	2,577	1,202	700	337	1,037	111	313	601	582	215	7,210		29701		
Total July, 1922–April, 1923	88853	48747	1675	23208	2128	18552	27403	4975	10133	17423	12380	54532	26723	15110	7878	19087	2758	3065	7356	15484	6, 257	122407			536574	
Total July, 1921–April, 1922	75323	38146	2105	27691	1333	22348	11603	3575	9, 113	22464	33304	85844	26782	17299	5349	23337	2550	2819	6331	25013	6, 314	139919				582462

Receipts of Oats for April, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, April, 1923.	Total, March, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1922–Apr. 30, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1921–Apr. 30, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	42	708	615	195	34	1,594	1	1	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,598	2,232	27,114	32,732
Milwaukee	....	53	420	75	11	565	....	....	1	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	569	896	8,659	9,517
Minneapolis	2	89	262	156	33	542	....	....	....	....	24	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	566	813	11,328	16,603
New York	....	87	259	107	6	459	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	459	384	6,590	5,259
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	14	203	466	149	62	894	1	4	1	....	....	6	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	902	990	8,795	8,593
Buffalo	....	213	96	31	2	342	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	342	490	3,866	4,573
Indianapolis	1	261	87	28	12	389	3	7	2	....	3	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	404	521	4,530	6,111
Omaha	1	26	589	170	69	855	....	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	858	809	7,011	4,339
Peoria	1	30	14	8	1	104	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	104	191	2,854	3,284
Cairo	1	79	705	98	29	912	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	916	1,000	7,782	5,070
Cincinnati	....	135	51	19	11	216	6	8	1	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	231	227	1,616	1,829
Memphis	....	94	304	42	23	463	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	464	534	4,611	3,618
Louisville	4	124	55	32	19	234	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	235	371	2,087	2,349
Kansas City	....	49	693	101	21	864	....	....	1	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	870	519	5,465	4,569
Philadelphia	....	133	34	11	1	179	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	179	73	2,020	947
Denver	....	14	103	19	4	140	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	140	84	890	332
Nashville	2	147	149	54	14	366	1	5	1	....	3	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	376	373	3,274	3,004
Detroit	....	45	10	3	....	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	83	984	672
Seattle	1	13	24	9	7	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54	34	515	621
Portland	....	14	6	2	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	5	....	10	32	48	710	913
Cleveland	....	24	36	14	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74	82	1,327	1,543
Duluth	1	6	16	10	3	36	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	47	886	1,786
New Orleans	....	23	130	1	1	155	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	155	11	837	761
Fort Worth	....	3	88	2	....	93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	1	1	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	102	71	1,003	801
Baltimore	....	14	29	3	4	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	67	1,557	602
Sioux City	....	25	250	26	2	303	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	304	336	2,865	2,023
Boston	....	69	4	1	1	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	8	979	750
Atlanta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
Galveston	....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	117	113
Wichita	....	....	40	2	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	10	175	170
St. Joseph	....	5	112	18	1	136	....	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	139	68	851	420
All other inspection points	30	752	1,870	285	120	3,063	....	1	3	4	3	11	....	3	14	3	2	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,096	2,799	28,028	24,008
Total, April, 1923	106	3,488	7,529	1,671	491	13,285	12	30	18	5	43	108	1	12	16	4	3	36	2	1	2	5	....	10	13,439	.....	.....	.....
Total, March, 1923	206	4,347	7,478	1,632	321	13,984	7	34	21	....	49	102	1	34	28	16	3	82	1	1	1	....	2	5	.....	14,173	.....	.....
Total, July 1, 1922, to Apr. 30, 1923	1,745	39,447	85,486	14,910	3,522	145110	62	385	272	62	382	1,163	81	1,103	1,246	376	128	2,934	45	28	25	23	7	128	.....	.....	149,335	.....
Total, July 1, 1921, to Apr. 30, 1922	2,044	23,949	82,869	26,315	5,693	140870	82	413	619	283	155	1,552	94	1,202	1,696	1,733	531	5,256	115	61	37	10	13	236	.....	.....	.....	147,914

Receipts of Shelled Corn for April, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, Apr., 1923.	Total, Mar., 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1922–Apr. 30, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1 1921–Apr. 30, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	3	195	284	22	14	518	7	473	898	115	36	1,529	2	130	573	106	23	834	2,881	5,310	49,745	62,214
Omaha	44	135	73	4	1	257	48	408	354	17	2	829	10	101	108	6	4	229	1,315	1,112	11,993	13,336
Peoria	....	11	18	3	....	32	11	147	270	20	2	450	....	19	66	1	3	89	571	827	8,551	8,870
Kansas cities	13	260	27	1	2	303	15	414	279	16	3	727	4	231	77	7	4	323	1,353	1,106	7,849	10,633
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	14	201	169	15	2	401	5	377	502	41	3	928	1	72	85	8	....	166	1,495	1,650	11,477	13,140
Milwaukee	....	19	64	9	....	92	4	67	261	42	1	375	2	30	195	38	6	271	738	1,175	7,992	12,165
Indianapolis	....	192	209	6	2	409	....	148	352	31	4	535	....	12	48	5	2	67	1,011	1,165	9,967	9,926
Minneapolis	....	5	9	2	....	16	3	48	155	18	1	225	5	21	127	15	3	171	412	761	5,027	10,284
Buffalo	....	1	5	....	....	6	....	215	246	39	12	512	....	....	3	2	1	6	524	1,134	6,124	6,509
Cincinnati	3	21	35	3	1	63	....	48	164	9	4	225	....	6	20	10	....	36	324	328	2,524	2,472
Memphis	3	27	4	1	....	35	....	335	144	2	1	482	....	1	1	....	....	2	519	558	3,011	1,810
Louisville	....	86	82	6	1	175	....	57	106	7	....	170	....	3	4	....	1	8	353	391	2,486	1,798
Sioux City	2	29	6	1	....	38	4	217	79	....	3	303	4	74	18	....	....	96	437	314	5,685	6,865
Philadelphia	....	4	7	1	....	12	....	33	322	27	2	384	....	71	116	16	1	204	600	537	4,605	7,099
Nashville	14	189	56	4	5	268	....	104	26	1	....	131	....	6	8	....	....	14	413	439	2,238	1,125
Cleveland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	29	11	....	54	....	....	7	2	2	11	65	241	1,178	1,341
Baltimore	....	17	5	....	....	22	9	120	67	1	....	197	....	21	52	1	2	76	295	932	8,758	22,573
New Orleans	2	278	50	2	3	335	1	257	324	16	1	599	....	208	32	1	....	241	1,175	1,026	10,657	15,937
Denver	9	22	4	....	1	36	36	123	44	1	1	205	50	90	17	1	3	161	402	384	3,588	2,095
Detroit	....	4	2	....	....	6	....	13	22	2	3	40	....	....	....	....	1	1	47	112	741	1,071
Wichita	6	10	....	....	....	16	9	13	15	1	1	39	12	32	5	....	1	50	105	104	912	483
Seattle	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	37	47	....	....	86	1	11	5	....	....	17	104	100	825	634
Fort Worth	2	50	....	....	1	53	....	31	21	2	....	54	....	36	5	....	1	42	149	158	1,168	1,154
Portland	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	16	....	....	1	18	1	1	....	1	....	3	21	56	348	304
Atlanta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0	0	3
Galveston	2	4	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	7	1	....	....	9	16	16	114	104
Duluth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	9	....	2	22	5	....	29	38	74	445	6,001
New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	19	1	1	52	....	19	6	....	1	26	78	414	6,472	11,115
St. Joseph	....	187	22	3	....	212	1	149	73	1	4	230	....	35	25	2	....	62	504	426	3,936	4,053
All other inspection points	45	717	334	27	12	1,135	47	1,258	1,563	197	32	3,095	20	474	682	100	16	1,292	5,522	6,647	44,744	44,897
Total, April, 1923	162	2,665	1,465	110	45	4,447	203	5,151	6,394	618	118	12,484	113	1,713	2,308	327	75	4,536	21,457	.....	.....	.....
Total, March, 1923	132	2,303	2,239	235	61	4,970	248	4,223	9,812	1,810	244	16,337	131	2,377	3,228	832	122	6,690	.....	27,997	.....	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1922, to Apr. 30, 1923	1,273	19,415	15,475	3,529	1,301	40,993	3,398	41,564	60,632	16,040	6,618	128,252	2,045	25,045	18,949	6,009	1,867	53,915	.....	.....	223,160	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to Apr. 30, 1922	7,856	20,092	11,617	5,516	3,485	48,566	15,607	46,327	45,402	17,898	17,001	142,235	7,781	38,231	32,642	6,375	4,094	89,123	.....	.....	.....	279,924

Hay and Feed

New Alfalfa Arrives at Kansas City.

The first car of 1923 crop alfalfa was reported at Kansas City during the week ending May 19. This car was from Oklahoma but was hot and out of condition and sold at $16 per ton. Cold and wet weather has retarded the cutting and curing of alfalfa in the Southwest so that no large movement of new hay to central western markets is expected before about June 15. Timothy markets held fairly firm throughout the week. Demand for timothy in most markets was diminishing as pasturage and local forage was becoming available. Dealers and consumers bought only for their immediate needs. Country shipments continued light because of farm work and receipts at most markets were of small volume as is shown in the accompanying table:

	May 14–19, 1923.	May 7–12, 1923.	May 15–20, 1922.	Jan. 1 to May 19, 1923.	Jan. 1 to May 20, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	65	83	70	1,777	.....
New York	168	98	230	2,829	2,007
Philadelphia	47	40	64	1,174	.....
Pittsburgh	86	93	75	2,520	2,453
Cincinnati	93	155	98	3,030	2,524
Chicago	221	140	192	4,507	4,526
Minneapolis-St. Paul	75	29	61	2,125	2,514
St. Louis	116	249	67	3,534	.....
Omaha	98	83	.....	2,850	.....
Kansas City	251	264	249	9,182	9,034
Los Angeles	103	192	118	3,050	2,720
San Francisco	120	68	71	1,622	.....

TIMOTHY PRICES BELOW LAST YEAR'S LEVEL.

Timothy prices continued to hold fairly steady in most of the markets, but they were on an average of $3.50 per ton lower than at the corresponding time last year. In the eastern markets the situation was practically unchanged and very little good hay was offered at Boston, although the supply was equal to the demand. Poor and medium grades were in excess of the demand and there was some pressure to sell on the part of the receivers. Buyers were expecting lower price, although notices of shipments to arrive continued light.

Receipts at New York were increased over the previous week by the arrival of a moderately large quantity by river boats. The quality of this hay was only fair and the poorer grades exceeded demand at times. It was frequently necessary to make large price concessions to prevent further losses through storage and demurrage charges.

Other eastern markets were fairly firm because of light receipts. At Pittsburgh the arrivals of hay of good quality were not equal to the demand. Good light mixed hay was wanted and sold at premiums over the current quotations.

Demand for hay in the Southern markets continued rather inactive. Stocks were light and apparently were ample for the current needs. New oats were being cut in southern Georgia, and as about 75 per cent of this will be fed in the sheaf, it will soon begin to take the place of both grain and hay. Increased activities, however, in the lumber camps and other industries were expected to cause a fair demand throughout the summer for timothy and light mixed hay.

Central western markets continued firm as the movement of hay was very light. Prices did not advance as dealers expected because of the indifference of the buyers, and both dealers and consumers bought only sufficient hay for their immediate needs. At Cincinnati the demand from the South showed a decrease while at Chicago the buying of hay for shipment to St. Louis was almost entirely discontinued. At the latter market No. 2 timothy was in fair demand, principally from the stockyards, which were willing to take No. 2 hay of satisfactory quality at about $18 per ton. Low-grade hay was very hard to sell even at price concessions.

There was a good general demand for timothy and clover mixed hay at St. Louis and prices continued firm.

More hay was received at Minneapolis and St. Paul during the week under review than during the previous week, but movement was decreasing at the close of the week and prices continue to hold firm.

NEW HAY PROSPECTS LOWER ALFALFA PRICES.

Alfalfa prices declined about $2 per ton at Kansas City, influenced by the prospective movement of new crop alfalfa. While the maturing of the crop had been delayed by cool weather, improved weather conditions were reported in the Southwest during the week under review and new hay was beginning to arrive on the market. Oklahoma and New Mexico offered new crop alfalfa for early June shipment, but prices were not attractive to buyers to any large extent. The warmer weather was maturing the new crop of alfalfa in Kansas, but the wet weather prevailing was still unfavorable for the proper curing of the first cutting. Hay cut at Oklahoma had been damaged by the wet weather and a car which arrived at Kansas City during the week was damaged and out of condition.

Shippers apparently are hesitant about offering new hay to southeastern markets because of the danger of shipping this poorly cured hay. Dealers in the Southwest also bought sparingly and were apparently waiting for a larger movement of the new crop hay.

The alfalfa market declined also at Omaha and prices were quoted at 50 cents below those of the previous week. Receipts were not large, but the demand was very limited.

On the Pacific coast the demand for alfalfa was also slackening because of the new crop prospects. Prices of old hay, however, continued firm and were quoted slightly higher than at the close of the previous week.

PRAIRIE HAY.

The movement of prairie hay was principally in small lots and represented a cleaning up of the old crop holdings in most sections. Demand was generally of small volume and consisted almost entirely of purchases by dealers and consumers for their immediate needs. The price level was about 50 cents below that of the previous week.

Easier Tone of Feed Markets Continued Throughout Week.

The mill-feed markets evidenced the general improvement in pasturage conditions during the week ending May 19, and was easier in tone and lower in price for most of the important feedstuffs.

The limited demand was mainly for spot offereings, with occasional inquiries for prompt or near-by shipment. Little interest was manifested in deferred shipment offerings except those for wheat feeds, which were actively traded in, both in the northwestern and southwestern markets.

Production of most feeds was about normal for this time of the year, but rather heavy for linseed meal, which feed, because of liberal offerings, displayed a decidedly weaker tendency.

Shipments were good, and receipts and supplies in the interior, according to reports received from all sections of the country, were quite sufficient for present needs.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand for wheat mill feeds was dull. Bran declined gradually, but the other wheat feeds held fairly firm. The winter wheat-feed territory quoted lower prices to eastern markets than the Northwest. Large quantities of bran and shorts for deferred shipment changed hands in the Kansas City market. Sales for shipment were made as far ahead as September in that market, the quotations for that month's shipment being $18.50 per ton. July–August bran sold mostly around $19.50–$20. Heavy buying was reported by eastern jobbers at those prices. Shorts did not share in the broad demand witnessed in bran, and prices were rather soft, gray shorts selling at $27.50 per ton for spot delivery. Offerings of middlings were light, and were at times considered scarce; prices held steady. Flour middlings were strong, with light offerings for early shipment. A fairly good demand was noted for this feed in eastern markets at $36.25 for June–July and August shipment. Red dog held firm at the recently reduced prices, account of light production and fairly active demand. Production was only fair, but the output of mills quite adequate for present requirements. Prices for spot stuff held up fairly well in view of the discounts at which deferred deliveries were quoted. The movement was good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal experienced only a limited demand from feeders and rangemen. Thus far no demand of any consequence has developed from cattle operators for summer feeding on grass. Usually at this season of the year a rather heavy demand develops from this class of trade. Prices were generally lower throughout the week, advancing during the last half due to the backwardness of the season and heavy rains in the cotton-producing territory. Offerings of high-grade meal were scarce, of the lower grades more liberal and inclined to be

easier. The movement of meal was restricted to small and mixed lots. Export inquiry was light. Hulls were in good demand and prices firm but unchanged from the previous week. A few southeastern markets reported that jobbers placed orders for fair quantities in the Southwest.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was light in most sections. In the Northeast fairly good buying was in evidence when prices for 32 per cent meal dropped to $38.50 f. o. b. Buffalo, which resulted in a recovery of about $1–$1.50 per ton. Chicago prices for 32 per cent meal hovered around $40 per ton but a few offerings were made at $39. Jobbers in that market bid $38 with a view of supplying the export demand at around $41.50 f. o. b. eastern seaports. Production was heavy and was estimated to be around 800 tons per day in Minneapolis alone. Shipments and receipts in markets were good. Interior supplies were considered heavier than normal by the trade.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was quoted unchanged by the larger manufacturers, who advised that the demand continued good. Many requests were still received to change June shipment contracts to immediate or quick shipment. Offerings from mills for shipment next month were light. Sales made were principally for July shipments, with price guaranteed against mills' reduction in price till date of arrival at destination. Production was good. The interior demand was slightly above normal, but supplies augmented by rather liberal receipts were ample to meet requirements. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—Offerings were light and prices were firm for both white and yellow hominy feed, the white being especially sparingly offered. The demand was moderate, with the trade buying for immediate requirements only and seemingly not disposed to stock up at present prices of corn. Production and stocks were light. A few of the western mills withdrew offerings and advanced their prices about 50 cents per ton. The feeding demand was light and retail dealers' stocks appeared about sufficient to take care of all inquiries. Shipments and the movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Supplies of alfalfa meal were scarce. Demand and offerings were about evenly balanced. New crop offerings made their appearance. For new choice meal for shipment from New Mexico in about 10 days $31 was asked in the Memphis market. This was 50 cents below the price quoted for old-crop choice, but little interest was shown by the larger buyers at that price. Most of the mixers appeared to prefer to await a readjustment in quotations to a new crop basis before placing their orders. Spot stocks in most markets were light and firmly held. Shipments were light.

Australian Government Backs Wheat Pool.

The Commonwealth Government of Australia through the Commonwealth Bank is guaranteeing the New South Wales Voluntary Wheat Pool (Ltd.), now a domestic corporation, an initial advance on the present season's wheat of 3/8d. (82½¢) per bushel, i. e., 3/ (67½¢) per bushel to farmers on issue of certificates at country railway stations and a further 8d. (15¢) as expenses for rail freight and handling charges. This advance was made available on December 1, 1922, the earliest date at which an advance has ever been made in New South Wales in connection with any pool. The State silos, completed by the New South Wales Government at the beginning of the year, have been leased to the pooling company.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, May 19, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.
HAY.																				
Timothy and clover:	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
No. 1 timothy	$25.50	$26.50	$23.00	$21.50	$22.50	$23.50	$25.50	$26.50	$26.00	$27.50	$24.00	$21.50	$22.50	$23.00	$18.00	$23.00	.....	$19.75	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.00	24.50	21.00	19.00	20.50	22.00	24.00	24.50	24.00	26.00	22.50	20.50	21.00	18.00	16.50	19.00	.....	17.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	24.50	21.00	19.00	20.00	23.00	24.50	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	20.50	.....	20.00	16.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	19.00	.....	.....	21.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	19.50	20.50	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	20.50	.....	.....	19.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	18.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.50	20.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	[3] 16.00	[3] 15.50	21.00	.....	18.75	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	23.00	.....	[3] 23.00	[3] 22.00	.....	$21.25	25.00	$19.00	[3] 18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	21.00	.....	[3] 20.00	[3] 19.00	.....	19.00	23.00	17.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	18.00	.....	[3] 17.00	[3] 16.00	.....	17.25	19.00	.....	15.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 18.00	17.00	.....	19.00	18.75	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 15.00	16.00	21.00	16.25	16.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 12.00	13.50	22.00	18.25	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	13.50	.....	15.50	14.00	13.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	12.00	[3] 10.50	8.00	.....	8.50	7.50	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	14.50	.....	15.50	14.00	14.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	13.00	[3] 11.50	8.50	.....	9.25	7.50	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	15.00	12.50	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	33.50	27.50	30.00	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	34.75	35.00	34.00	32.50	36.00	36.50	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	32.50	29.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	36.00	36.25	34.50	37.50	37.50	35.50	38.00	36.50	.....	30.50	32.00	33.00	.....	.....	29.00	.....	25.50	41.00	36.00
Hard winter	.....	35.00	33.25	33.50	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	32.00	.....	32.00	32.50	29.00	.....	28.50	26.50	25.25	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	35.75	35.50	35.00	34.75	35.50	36.50	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	33.00	31.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	38.50	37.00	38.00	38.50	42.50	41.00	.....	.....	36.50	37.00	.....	.....	31.00	.....	28.00	.....	45.00
Hard winter	38.00	.....	37.25	37.50	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.50	36.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	28.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	.....	38.50	35.00	31.50	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	28.50	27.00	.....	37.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	34.50	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	35.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	36.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	45.00	43.25	42.75	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.50	39.00	40.00	40.00	.....	42.00	46.00	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (43%)	54.00	53.75	53.50	51.00	52.00	51.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.75	51.50	50.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	51.00	50.50	51.00	48.50	49.00	48.50	42.50	.....	40.00	46.00	42.00	46.25	50.00	47.75	.....	.....	49.75	48.50	45.00	52.00
Cottonseed (36%)	45.00	47.00	46.75	45.00	45.50	45.00	38.00	41.50	.....	44.00	38.00	42.50	45.25	44.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester Tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	30.50	.....	28.75	.....	28.00	27.00	26.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	44.30	.....	43.25	41.05	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	41.05	37.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	39.00	38.75	38.75	.....	37.00	37.00	37.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	35.50	36.25	34.00	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	38.50	38.50	38.50	.....	36.50	36.50	37.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	35.50	36.00	33.00	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	[4] 38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	46.00	46.00	.....	.....	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Seed Sales Practically Over for Season.

The spring seed selling season is at low ebb and seedsmen are becoming more interested in the condition of growing seed crops that will be harvested during the summer and fall. Sales of grass and clover seed are practically over, but the demand for millet, Sudan grass, and soy beans continued to hold up well during the week ending May 19. Prices for these were firmer or higher, but prices for other seeds were mostly unchanged or slightly lower.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover prices were down in several markets, but alsike prices were well maintained at the same level that has prevailed for many weeks. Small shipments of red and alsike clover were being made, but the demand was small, which is customary for this time of the year. Alfalfa stocks in Utah are reported exhausted and stocks elsewhere are considered below normal. Approximately 120,000 pounds of alfalfa, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Argentina. About 22,000 pounds of white clover from Holland, Germany, and a Baltic port arrived at New York.

Grasses.—Timothy prices were firm but prices for other grasses were weaker and Kentucky bluegrass was 25¢–50¢ per 100 pounds lower in several markets. About 139,000 pounds of orchard grass from Denmark and 60,000 pounds of rye grass from Great Britain arrived at New York. Approximately 53,000 pounds of meadow fescue and 2,000 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass were exported to Germany and Holland, respectively, from New York.

Millets and sorgos.—Millet prices advanced in several important markets. Demand has been fairly good, especially for golden millet. The lateness of the season has stimulated sales. Sorgo prices have remained at the same levels for many weeks and no improvement in the demand was noted during the past week. Sudan grass prices were firm but unchanged in all but one or two markets, where increases of $1–$2 occurred. Stocks are reported to be small and higher prices are anticipated if present demand continues for a few weeks.

Miscellaneous.—Soy beans were higher in a few markets and the demand continued to be active. Cowpea prices were firm but mostly unchanged. Small demand reported for seed corn for replanting. About 95,000 pounds of spring vetch from Holland, Belgium, and a Baltic port arrived at New York and Baltimore. Approximately 125,000 pounds of sunflower from Holland and Argentina and 320,000 pounds of canary seed from Holland arrived at New York.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	May 1–15, 1923.	July 1, 1922–May 15, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa		8,161,400
Canada bluegrass	30,200	779,700
Alsike clover	30,000	5,566,100
Crimson clover	121,000	2,148,300
Red clover	3,100	447,960
White clover	16,200	428,500
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures		6,600
White and alsike clover mixtures	4,400	13,500
Grass mixtures		100
Agrostis mixtures		2,600
Broom-corn millet	407,500	4,827,100
Foxtail millet		65,300
Orchard grass		768,000
Rape	22,700	6,384,100
Redtop		11,400
English rye grass	27,400	1,659,800
Italian rye grass	33,500	837,100
Hairy vetch	56,000	1,507,300
Spring vetch	66,500	1,684,500

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, May 19, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States, May 19, 1923.	Average for United States, May 20, 1922.	Average for United States, May 21, 1921.	Average for United States, May 22, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 3-year average.
			Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	
Clovers:	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*																	*Per ct.*
Red clover	99.4	92	$19.25	$19.50	$21.00	$20.50	$18.60	$20.00	$19.15	$21.00	$20.50	$22.00	$21.00	$19.00	$20.10	$23.30	$19.45	$46.60	67
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	17.50	16.50	16.35	17.00	17.50	18.00	17.00	16.50	16.80	18.80	21.75	47.65	57
White clover	96.9	91	63.00	62.00	60.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	63.50	65.00	65.00	60.00	57.00	60.00	61.60	38.25	56.25	60.00	120
Crimson clover	98.2	91	15.00	15.00	14.00	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	18.50	.....	20.00	.....	16.35	12.50	8.40	11.80	141
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	13.00	12.00	11.75	12.00	13.00	15.00	14.00	11.00	12.50	9.30	9.85	30.50	75
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	21.00	23.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.90	15.25	.....	36.50	81
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	19.50	21.00	21.25	19.25	20.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	19.00	18.50	19.95	19.00	18.75	37.50	79
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.00	7.00	6.75	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.20	6.80	7.10	12.75	81
Redtop	93.2	90	18.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	22.00	17.50	17.50	19.00	19.00	22.00	21.50	21.00	19.60	23.35	15.35	18.50	103
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	23.50	23.00	26.00	24.50	27.00	22.50	22.50	24.00	23.00	27.50	23.00	25.00	24.30	56.20	33.05	28.25	62
Orchard grass	86.9	87	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.75	14.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	13.50	14.00	15.00	14.00	13.75	18.05	15.35	23.75	72
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	22.00	26.00	.....	.....	18.00	20.00	.....	20.00	25.00	.....	.....	21.55	28.90	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.50	12.00	.....	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	10.80	18.40	20.60	35.35	43
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.50	15.00	12.00	13.00	12.15	11.15	14.60	28.30	67
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	5.50	4.75	4.80	4.75	5.50	5.00	4.85	4.75	4.50	4.75	4.00	.....	4.85	2.85	2.65	5.95	127
Common millet	98	93	4.50	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	3.50	4.25	4.00	.....	3.95	2.35	2.10	4.20	137
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.75	4.00	4.50	4.25	.....	4.30	2.70	1.90	3.75	155
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.00	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	3.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.55	3.25	3.40	8.25	71
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.40	3.50	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	2.85	2.75	3.00	4.00	4.50	.....	3.35	4.60	7.50	13.75	39
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	3.80	4.50	5.00	.....	4.05	2.20	1.90	3.80	154
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.50	5.50	.....	.....	4.75	4.00	4.75	4.00	4.25	3.75	.....	4.55	3.15	2.10	3.20	161
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.65	5.50	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	4.75	4.50	4.75	.....	5.00	3.20	2.25	3.55	167
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.50	2.30	3.25	.....	3.00	2.50	2.05	3.60	110
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.75	2.40	2.75	.....	3.00	2.60	2.10	3.60	108
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	16.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.50	18.00	16.00	16.00	16.30	6.65	3.55	12.80	213
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.25	7.00	7.25	7.25	8.00	7.00	7.50	6.75	7.00	8.50	.....	7.15	8.75	8.35	11.20	76
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.50	16.25	18.00	18.00	17.50	.....	16.75	18.00	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.80	15.40	12.20	29.05	94
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.00	.....	6.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.10	6.65	7.05	9.90	90
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	.....	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	5.50	6.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.40	5.70	4.00	5.90	104
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.40	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	4.70	4.35	6.25	10.50	67
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.75	3.80	.....	5.00	4.75	5.50	6.50	5.00	5.40	.....	.....	4.95	4.30	5.90	9.35	76
Seed grains:				*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.75	1.50	.....	1.75	1.25	2.50	1.25	1.75	.....	.....	1.70	1.30	1.70	3.20	82
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	.....	1.70	.....	1.60	1.50	.....	.....	1.75	1.85	2.10	3.50	71
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.75	.....	.80	.....	.65	.60	.....	.80	.80	.95	.....	.75	.65	.75	1.55	78
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	.....	1.20	1.00	.....	.85	.....	1.00	1.25	1.90	.....	1.20	1.05	1.35	2.05	81
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	.....	1.80	1.60	1.25	1.60	.....	1.25	1.10	1.80	.....	1.45	1.40	1.75	2.45	78
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	1.65	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.25	1.50	.....	.....	1.35	1.50	1.80	2.50	70

Cotton

Prices Advance Sharply—Cool Weather a Factor—Inactivity Continues in Cotton Goods.

Cotton prices advanced sharply during the week ending May 19. The better demand for spot cotton in the South again prevailed with spot sales light, due to continued unwillingness on the part of holders to accept even the higher prices ruling this week as compared with those of the previous week. Weather reports indicate continued too cool weather for the new crop, seed germination under these conditions being slow.

The 10 designated spot markets showed an average in their quotations for spot cotton on May 19 of 26.12¢ per lb., or an advance of nearly 1½¢ above the closing price of the previous week. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 167 points, closing at 26.93¢. May future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 120 points, closing at 26.05¢.

Reports from dry goods centers indicate practically a standstill in business at this time, but that the buying by the ultimate consumer from the retailer continues without interruption.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

May 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	May 19, 1923.	May 20, 1922.	May 21, 1921.	May 22, 1920.	May 17, 1919.	May 19, 1923.	May 20, 1922.	May 21, 1921.	May 22, 1920.	May 17, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
May	23.93	21.20	12.35	.....	29.75	25.05	19.93	11.90	40.35	29.75
July	25.43	19.90	12.66	37.55	28.38	25.52	19.79	12.25	37.40	28.36
October	23.10	19.77	13.37	34.67	26.85	22.53	19.38	12.92	34.58	26.10
December	22.70	19.77	13.75	33.60	26.38	22.18	19.22	13.27	33.53	25.73
January	22.42	19.65	13.82	32.75	26.22	22.06	19.08	13.37	32.80	25.50

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	May 14–19, 1923.						May 15–20, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	25.25	25.25	25.75	25.88	25.88	26.00	19.88	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.75
Augusta	26.00	26.00	26.25	26.44	26.50	26.69	19.63	19.88	19.88	19.88	19.75	19.50
Savannah	25.65	25.65	25.90	26.13	26.13	26.25	19.88	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.75
Montgomery	25.00	25.00	25.25	25.38	25.38	25.50	19.00	19.13	19.13	19.13	19.13	19.00
New Orleans	25.75	26.00	26.00	26.25	26.25	26.25	19.50	19.75	19.88	20.00	20.00	20.00
Memphis	25.50	25.50	25.75	26.00	26.00	26.00	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.50	19.50	19.50
Little Rock	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	19.00	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.00
Dallas	24.95	25.20	25.45	25.50	25.50	25.65	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.25
Houston	26.00	26.00	26.25	26.35	26.35	26.50	20.20	20.20	20.45	20.45	20.30	20.00
Galveston	25.95	26.05	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.60	20.15	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.25	20.10
Average	25.58	25.64	25.87	26.01	26.01	26.12	19.60	19.75	19.76	19.80	19.77	19.59

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on May 18 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.31	1900	9.75	1908	11.00	1916	13.35
1893	7.81	1901	8.06	1909	11.65	1917	20.80
1894	7.12	1902	9.38	1910	15.40	1918	26.55
1895	7.00	1903	11.85	1911	16.10	1919	30.90
1896	8.25	1904	13.40	1912	11.50	1920	41.40
1897	7.75	1905	8.30	1913	12.00	1921	12.65
1898	6.44	1906	12.00	1914	13.60	1922	21.65
1899	6.75	1907	12.15	1915	9.55	1923	27.00

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending May 19 amounted to 2,700 bales, weighing 1,057,568 pounds, valued at $275,870. Imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 25,122 bales, 186 bags, and 100 sheets, weighing 8,893,555 pounds, valued at $3,738,916.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, is is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	May 20, 1921.	May 19, 1922.	May 18, 1923.	May 20, 1921.	May 19, 1922.	May 18, 1923.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	1	10	7	3	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	84	965	2,701	258	133	76
Good Middling	2,155	11,107	23,552	2,454	579	132
Strict Middling	14,183	39,751	18,624	12,542	3,530	1,437
Middling	44,463	55,455	8,263	18,582	8,811	1,683
Strict Low Middling	39,472	27,601	4,341	13,307	4,864	913
Low Middling	9,619	4,460	1,646	4,620	663	134
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,791	4,615	856	2,586	378	295
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,085	2,662	355	2,209	990	115
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	22	2	3	4	3
Total	116,885	146,648	60,347	56,574	20,452	4,788

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on May 18, 1923, at the port of New York were 85,548 bales; on May 19,1922, 188,832 bales; on May 20, 1921, 137,283 bales; at the port of New Orleans on May 18, 1923, 101,902 bales: on May 19, 1922, 216,802 bales; and on May 20, 1921, 419,299 bales.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, May 19, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	May 19, 1923.	May 20, 1922.	May 21, 1921.	May 19, 1923.	May 20, 1922.	May 21, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 26.25	*Cents.* 20.00	*Cents.* 11.75	*Cents.* 26.00	*Cents.* 19.50	*Cents.* 11.75
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	50	150	50	Even.	150	50
1 1/8 ins	100	375	400	100	450	425
1 3/16 ins	150	550	600	200	650	625
1 1/4 ins	225	800	.....	300	850	.....
1 5/16 ins	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Export of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922–May 18, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–May 15, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–May 21, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–May 20, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 19, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 18, 1923.	4-year average, Aug. 1–May 19, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Great Britain	3,230,134	2,891,861	1,401,625	1,427,309	1,236,853	1,894,172	65.3
France	1,055,436	525,182	477,405	641,462	569,757	566,287	100.6
Germany	2,709,051	374,138	991,929	1,216,102	834,299	645,547	129.0
Italy	427,794	483,725	434,708	352,190	440,780	432,266	101.9
Japan	336,902	765,127	375,790	724,249	527,436	625,703	84.2
China	2,978	7,045	23,149	80,849	18,624	29,236	63.7
Spain	244,429	202,228	216,395	259,251	208,250	230,340	90.4
Belgium	180,854	173,955	175,720	143,333	157,070	138,616	113.3
Canada [1]	123,511	152,909	120,181	136,270	160,192	139,884	114.5
Other countries	236,249	440,295	211,413	188,076	203,502	273,342	74.1
Total	8,547,338	6,018,485	4,428,315	5,169,091	4,356,763	4,975,393	87.6

[1] Exports to Canada are for period Aug. 1 to Mar. 31.

Exports for the week ending May 18, amounted to 21,746 bales, compared with 51,269 bales the previous week, 98,443 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 102,312 bales for the week ending May 15, 1914.

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–May 18, 1923, and Stocks, May 18, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–May 15, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–May 16, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–May 21, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–May 20, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 19, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 18, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–May 19, 1918–19. to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	10,127	4,695	6,477	5,628	5,385	5,457	5,497	99.3
Port stocks	587	1,251	1,093	1,627	893	406	1,243	32.7
Interior receipts	7,205	5,769	6,607	6,636	6,636	7,078	6,625	106.8
Interior stocks	374	1,363	1,077	1,520	838	508	1,165	43.6
Into sight	14,045	9,809	11,109	9,780	9,232	10,002	10,161	98.4
Northern spinners' takings	2,485	1,749	2,591	1,643	1,836	2,163	2,049	105.6
Southern spinners' takings	2,839	3,464	3,148	2,389	3,371	4,053	3,241	125.1
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,044	3,597	4,119	4,561	3,150	1,612	3,651	44.1

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–May 18, 1923, and Stocks on May 18, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–May 20, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 19, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 18, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–May 19, 1917–18, to 1921–22.	May 20, 1921.	May 19, 1922.	May 18, 1923.	5-year average, May 19, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	256	325	264	295	112	76	44	91
Augusta	340	351	285	411	139	101	23	124
Savannah	574	666	409	877	190	85	28	154
Montgomery	43	47	60	55	30	18	8	17
New Orleans	1,256	1,090	1,302	1,267	419	217	102	362
Memphis	847	852	1,068	987	319	125	72	291
Little Rock	199	177	170	189	71	46	23	43
Dallas	115	165	83	114	17	18	4	15
Houston	2,679	2,455	2,649	2,122	332	131	65	224
Galveston	2,676	2,293	2,269	2,021	414	196	79	260
Total	8,990	8,431	8,559	8,338	2,043	1,013	448	1,581

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on May 18, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	May 15, 1914.	May 18, 1917.	May 17, 1918.	May 16, 1919.	May 21, 1920.	May 20, 1921.	May 19, 1922.	May 18, 1923.	5-year average, May 19, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	861	448	160	325	903	606	506	314	500
Manchester	62	39	14	48	172	79	39	35	70
Continent	874	284	143	287	564	448	523	255	393
Total	1,797	771	317	660	1,639	1,133	1,068	604	963

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of May 7–12, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	May 7–12, 1923.		May 8–13, 1922.		May 9–14, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$55.00	$48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raleigh, N. C.	54.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	54.00	49.00	.....	.....	$20.00	$20.00
Greenville, S. C.	54.00	50.00	$46.00	$10.00	20.00	16.00
Memphis, Tenn.	53.00	50.00	46.00	42.00	21.00	18.00
Little Rock, Ark.	44–46.00	40.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	12.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	45.00	40.00	45.00	42.00	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	52.00	48.00	.....	.....	21.50	18.00

Spot Cotton Quotations for May 19 and Sales During Week of May 14-19, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 19, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of May 14-19, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											May 19, 1923.	May 20, 1922.	May 21, 1921.	May 22, 1920.	May 17, 1919.	May 18, 1918.	May 19, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	92	181	250	375	204	172	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	69	140	198	303	158	138	56
Good Middling	50	38	38	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	48	96	133	238	115	102	39
Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	55	65	125	63	63	20
Middling	26.00	26.69	26.25	25.50	26.00	25.75	25.65	26.50	26.60	26.25	26.12	19.59	11.45	40.66	28.89	29.44	20.38
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	58	113	290	168	82	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	133	233	768	463	201	62
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	225	343	1,118	758	302	105
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	323	443	1,415	1,003	412	149
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 8	50	203	188	13	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	65	143	335	279	54	20
Middling[2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	170	253	500	448	101	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	249	375	730	668	157	74
Low Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	331	470	1,060	940	255	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	131	220	460	443	109	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	226	313	638	598	149	70
Middling[2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	319	420	790	755	208	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	161	270	585	583	147	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	239	365	723	683	190	81
Middling[2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	316	463	870	835	245	112
Sales for week, bales	2,673	606	368	33	1,000	101	927	2,497	2,697	5,465	[4]16,367	[4]89,584	[4]50,161	[4]37,182	[4]111,170	[4]25,120	[4]68,677

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to May 19, 1923, amounted to 3,435,663 bales, compared with 3,009,752 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 3,081,584 bales.

United States Official Wool Grades Established.

Official United States standards for grades of wool were promulgated by Secretary Wallace on May 18 to become effective on July 1, 1923. These standards are the result of several years of investigational work by members of the department with the cooperation of wool growers, dealers, and manufacturers.

Seven grades, based exclusively on the diameter of fiber, are used for the purposes of these standards. Other value-determining factors, such as length of fiber, spinning quality, and shrinkage, were considered in the investigations. Since, however, there is a more or less constant relation between the diameter of fiber and variations in the other factors, diameter of fiber is considered basic and has been given primary consideration. The grades, in the order of diameter of fiber, from the finest to the coarsest are: Fine, one-half blood, three-eighths blood, one-fourth blood, low one-fourth blood, common, and braid.

It is anticipated that these grades will be of great assistance as a basis for commercial wool transactions and a means of determining values for loans on wool stocks stored in Federal licensed warehouses.

The need for wool standards has long been recognized. Prior to the time when the Department of Agriculture was in position to undertake the wool standardization work suggestions were received from several large organizations that the department take steps to create standards for wool and issue copies of such standards for use in commerce. The standards just established are not compulsory, but have been adopted as official by a number of the States.

In the preliminary work of determining the tentative grades, dealers and manufacturers submitted samples representing their ideas of market grades. In this way hundreds of samples representing the many market grades in use were collected and assembled. Finally a set of seven groups, each illustrating the maximum diameter of fiber in each groups, was prepared and set up as a possible means of defining the lines of demarcation for seven primary market grades.

On completion of the preliminary work, the set of type samples was submitted to a number of wool and textile authorities called in conference to consider the proposed grades. As the reaction of the conference was favorable to the grades recommended, preparation of duplicates of the original set was begun. These sets, suitably, mounted and accompanied by appropriate descriptive matter, were made available for release as the "Tentative wool grades" of the Department of Agriculture.

Investigations to determine the practicability of the tentative wool grades were conducted by grading wool according to the tentative standards, by submitting samples sets to authorities for criticism, by providing sets for use in demonstrational and educational work, and by holding public hearings for the discussion and criticism of the tentative grades.

At the close of the field investigations in 1922, preparations were made for holding public hearings in order that final determinations of the standards might be made. Hearings were held in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago late in 1922, and in Washington early in 1923. At these hearings, which were attended by producers, dealers, manufacturers, and others, the work accomplished was reviewed, the proposed grades and purposes of the work discussed, and criticisms and suggestions invited. Indorsements of the grades were received from representatives of several branches of the industry, and recommendations were made that the tentative wool grades be declared official.

At the final hearing held in Washington the tentative grades were indorsed and their establishment as standards of American nomenclature were recommended by the Joint Committee on Research and Standardization, representing the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, by the American Association of Wool and Worsted Manufacturers, and by the National Association of Worsted Yarn Spinners. This committee further recommended that the department consult with authorities of British wool and textile industries to the end that a correlation of the United States and British classifications be effected, and a system of nomenclature worked out that would take cognizance of the wool, amounting to approximately 60 per cent of our consumption, that is now imported.

Since much finer distinctions must necessarily be made in wool for manufacturing purposes than are possible or essential in grading wool in the fleece, an effort will be made to develop a classification that recognizes the greater number of grades employed in the manufacturing industry.

Further steps in the standardization work are (1) the development of a standard terminology for length, (2) development of standards for spinning qualities of the fiber, and (3) development of standards for describing or indicating the shrinkage and degree of foreign matter in wool. As these standards are developed their promulgation will follow.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending May 22, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Adulteration of Insect Powder with Powdered Daisy Flowers (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L.). By R. C. Roark, Assistant Chemist, Insecticide and Fungicide Board, and G. L. Keenan, Microanalyst, Microchemical Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 10, fig. 1, pls. 2. Revised May 15, 1923. (Department Bulletin 795.) Price, 5 cents.

Dusting for the Cotton-Boll Weevil. By B. R. Coad and T. P. Cassidy, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 3. May, 1923. (Department Circular 274.) Price, 5 cents.

Index to The Official Record. Volume 1, January 4, 1922, to December 27, 1922. Pp. 1–31.

Spinning Tests of Cotton Compressed to Different Densities. By William R. Meadows, Cotton Technologist, and William G. Blair, Specialist in Cotton Testing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 19, figs. 4, pls. 5. (Professional Paper.) May 19, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1135.) Price, 10 cents.

Discusses the possibility of injury to the spinning value of cotton when compressed to different densities.

Western Wool Sales Slow.

Wool marketing in the range States during the week ending May 19 slackened and buyers were not willing to pay the prices asked by growers, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from its field representatives.

The situation in Montana may be reported as unchanged compared with the preceding week. A few sales of wool have been made at 50¢ to 52¢. A deadlock has apparently arisen between wool buyers and growers, the latter indicating their confidence of better prices by holding and asking prices higher than the buyer's ideas of value. From all reports received it is evident that only a small percentage of the total clip has been sold to date and there is no indication of further pooling.

Practically no sales of wool were made in Wyoming during the last week. The prices growers are asking for their wool range from 45¢ to 50¢ and wool buyers are offering less. It is estimated that about 30% of the clip of the State has been sold or contracted to date at prices ranging from 40¢ to 45¢. Absence of buyers is apparent, but it is expected that they will appear after shearing.

No offers have been received for the Soda Springs wool pool in Idaho. Growers who are pooling in the Soda Springs district expect to receive from 47¢ to 50¢ per pound for their wool. One clip of wool in Gooding County was sold at 45¢ per pound. Excellent conditions have prevailed during shearing time in the State. Shearing is about finished, with the possible exception of some few bands of sheep.

Only a few sales are reported in New Mexico. The shearing season is just beginning and growers have announced their intention to ask 45¢ for their wool. No wool pools have been reported thus far.

There is no material change noted in the Arizona wool situation from the previous week. Movement of the northern clip is now under way.

Clips of wool consisting of the finer grades constituted the bulk of sales in Texas during the last week. A considerable portion of the wool is moving to warehouses. The prevailing prices reported are 6 and 7 months' fine wool, 50¢; 12 months' fine wool, 55¢ to 57½¢; 6 and 7 months' medium wool, 40¢ to 45¢; 12 months' medium wool, 45¢ to 50¢. It is stated that practically the bulk of contracting is over.

Shearing in Oregon is probably 40% finished. Fleeces are slightly heavier than last year. There is no material change in the situation since the previous report except that the market is reported rather slow as mills have filled early requirements. Some growers are continuing to hold for higher prices.

Weather

Continued too Cool for Most Crops.

In most of the country the week ending May 22 was decidedly unfavorable for warm weather crops. Generally cool weather continued throughout the interior States, with too much soil moisture in many localities, which retarded germination and field work. Generous rains were very beneficial in the western Lake region while additional needed moisture was received in the central Rocky Mountain States, the western Plateau area, and in much of the far Northwest. No extensive areas were needing moisture at the close of the week, although rain was needed in southern Texas, much of Arizona and New Mexico, eastern Montana, and in some sections of the far Northwest. The soil was entirely too wet in the east Gulf States, Arkansas, and much of Oklahoma, while field work was delayed in considerable portions of the Ohio Valley area, principally from soil wetness due to preceding rains.

The weather was mostly favorable for farming interests in the Atlantic States, except where too wet in some northern sections, and good growing weather was the rule west of the Rocky Mountains. There was rather severe hail damage in the Arkansas Valley in Colorado, and heavy rains washed fields badly in parts of the Southeast. Vegetation continued from ten days to two weeks backward in most sections of the country.

WHEAT IMPROVED IN MOST SECTIONS.

Small grains.—The week was generally cool throughout the principal Winter Wheat Belt, and moisture was ample in all sections. Wheat continued to make satisfactory progress in nearly all districts between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, although there was complaint of thin stand in Nebraska and the crop continued very late and is threatened with weeds in western Kansas. Good growth continued in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas and the plants were heading out in the southeastern portion.

Winter wheat has continued to show improvement since the rain in the Ohio Valley States, but there was much flooding and washing of fields in Indiana, and the general condition of the crop continued very poor to poor in many places in Ohio. The crop improved generally in the middle Atlantic coast area, and rainfall in many wheat districts from the Rocky Mountains westward was beneficial, although more rain was needed in portions of Washington.

Spring wheat made good progress, under generally favorable weather conditions for that crop. The coolness favored stooling of the early sown, and seeding was practically finished in all sections. The crop was generally up to a good stand in North Dakota, although some fields were reported thin because of freezing temperatures at germination. Much spring wheat was up to a good color and growing well in Montana.

Oat harvest was interrupted in the Southeastern States by frequent rains, but this work progressed favorably in the west Gulf area. Other cereals made fair progress in the South, while spring oats and barley grew well throughout most interior sections of the country. Some oat seeding was yet to be done in New York, where the soil was generally too wet to work. Rice seeding was completed in California, but the early sown grew slowly because of the cool weather; the rice crop continued backward in Louisiana. Flax seeding was well advanced in Minnesota and seeding progressed in North Dakota.

Corn.—Corn needed warmth and more sunshine throughout the principal producing areas. Planting was delayed by wet soil in many Ohio Valley localities, and there was much planting still to do, especially in Ohio, while the cool weather prevented satisfactory germination. Planting was well along in Iowa, but not much corn was up and there was some complaint of seed rotting. The condition of the crop was fair in Missouri, but warmth and sunshine were needed for rapid growth. The crop came up to a good stand in eastern Kansas where the fields were being cultivated, but planting was still in progress in the western portion of the State.

Seeding was well along in southern Nebraska and was making good progress in the north, but much corn was still to be planted in South Dakota. Conditions were mostly unfavorable for corn in the Southern States, although the crop made fairly good progress in Texas and rains were beneficial in Florida. Cultivation was badly needed in Arkansas, Tennessee, and most of the central and east Gulf localities.

TOO MUCH RAIN IN COTTON BELT.

Cotton.—The first half of the week was generally cool in the cotton-growing States, but the latter half was somewhat warmer; the temperature for the week as a whole averaged 2° or 3° below normal, except in much of Texas, where the weekly means were normal or slightly above. Rainfall was frequent in nearly all sections of the belt, except in most of Texas, and amounts were heavy in many localities.

The week was decidedly unfavorable for cotton because of wet weather and cool nights, except that fairly favorable conditions prevailed in most of Texas and in the Carolinas. Fields were clean in Texas and chopping progressed favorably with the condition and stands mostly fair; weevil were appearing in the lower Rio Grande Valley, where cotton was blooming. It was too cool and wet in Oklahoma and cotton made poor progress, while heavy rains caused much washing of fields. Cotton needed cultivation badly in Arkansas and very poor growth was reported from that State, with plants dying in some localities and much replanting being done.

Growth was slow in Louisiana and Mississippi, especially on the lowlands, and fields were becoming grassy in Tennessee. Cotton plants showed fairly good growth in Alabama, but much of the week was rainy and field work needed especially in the south. Deficient sunshine, cool nights, and heavy rains were decidedly unfavorable in Georgia, where weevil were reported as appearing generally. The crop showed some improvement in North Carolina, while progress and condition were fair in South Carolina, the latter part of the week being more favorable in these States.

DAMAGE TO TRUCK IN SOUTHEAST.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—White potatoes were starting fairly well in New Jersey and were doing well in the central Appalachian Mountain districts. Planting progressed favorably in Wisconsin and was general in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. This crop advanced satisfactorily in the South Atlantic States and harvest was begun in South Carolina. Transplanting sweet potatoes progressed favorably in the latter State, but slowly in Tennessee, while rains were beneficial in Florida. Garden and truck crops continued backward in the interior States because of low temperatures, but truck, while late, was generally good in the middle Atlantic coast area.

Melons, tomatoes, and other truck were damaged in Florida by heavy rains, and unfavorable weather for shipments prevailed in the central division of the State. Sugar cane and peanuts made good progress in Florida, but cane was needing cultivation in the lower Mississippi Valley, where the soil was mostly too wet for field work. Tobacco plants were late, but improving, in Kentucky, and transplanting was interrupted in Tennessee; this crop is doing well in the Carolinas.

Sugar beets made excellent advance in California, were thriving in Utah, and in good condition in Nebraska; considerable replanting was necessary in Colorado because of low temperatures.

WEATHER FAVORABLE FOR STOCK INTERESTS.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—The weather was generally favorable for stock interests in nearly all sections of the country, and pastures showed widespread improvement, although grass continued late and short for the season in most Central and Eastern States. Rainfall in the central Rocky Mountain area benefited the ranges and stock were reported as thriving in Utah, where lambing was general under favorable conditions. The range showed improvement in eastern Arizona, but was drying elsewhere because of brisk winds and deficient moisture, with stock varying from poor to good. There was some loss of sheep from snow storms in the Gunnison Valley of Colorado, but in general the range and stock showed improvement in that State.

The range continued in satisfactory condition in Montana and there was sufficient rain to be of material benefit in Idaho. Showers were very helpful also in Nevada, where cattle and sheep were doing well, but there was local damage to alfalfa by a severe attack of aphis. Alfalfa was reported as excellent in California and live stock in good condition, while pastures were good and stock doing well in the north Pacific coast States. The first cutting of alfalfa was progressing in New Mexico and cutting was beginning in Kansas.

Fruit.—There was considerable complaint of peaches dropping in North Carolina because of high winds and the previous cold weather, while early pears, plums, and grapes were more seriously injured in Ohio by the cold weather of last week than was at first thought. The damage was rather severe also in some localities in Michigan, although not general. Much fruit was blown from the trees in Georgia by storms during the week; shipments of early peaches were begun from this State, and strawberries were abun-

dant. Strawberries were ripening in central and southern Maryland and harvesting was begun in the extreme South, while large shipments were being made from Tennessee. Fruits did well in the Pacific Coast States, and the picking of valencia oranges progressed in California. Rains were mostly beneficial for citrus in Florida.

A Generally Cool Week.

The storm central over the middle Mississippi Valley at the beginning of the week moved northeastward to the lower St. Lawrence Valley during the following two days. It was accompanied by precipitation in all sections of the country east of the Great Plains, with general thunderstorm activity and heavy rainfall in the Southeastern States. Following this storm a moderately intensive high pressure area overspread the interior and Southern States, and fair, cooler weather prevailed in most sections east of the Rockies. By Friday morning, the 18th, a second depression was charted over the Northwestern States, with cloudy, unsettled weather prevailing throughout the great central valleys. This storm moved slowly eastward during the latter half of the week and cloudy, showery weather was again quite general in the central and eastern portions of the country.

Early in the week cooler weather overspread the interior States, with temperatures 10° to 15° below normal, but there was a rapid reaction to nearly normal warmth. By Friday, the 18th, temperatures had risen to about normal in most of the South and the latter half of the week was slightly warmer than normal in the interior and Northern States, although near the close considerably cooler weather prevailed in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Eastern States.

Departures of the weekly mean temperature from normal for different sections of the country are shown on Chart 1, page 528. The weekly means were near normal in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the Southwest, and in most sections west of the Rocky Mountains, except in California. Elsewhere cool weather for the season continued. The average temperature for the week was slightly below normal in the central and east Gulf States and considerably below in the great central valleys and the Lake region. From the lower Ohio, middle Mississippi, and the lower Missouri Valleys northward the week was from 4° to 7° cooler than the seasonal average, but at the same time the minus departures from normal were smaller in these areas than for the preceding week. Freezing weather was experienced in a few localities in the extreme Central-Northern States, in the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska, northeastern Colorado, and generally in Wyoming.

FURTHER HEAVY RAINS IN SOUTH.

Chart 2, page 528, shows that rainfall during the week was moderate to fairly heavy throughout the Atlantic coast area and was heavy in most sections of the western Lake region. Heavy to excessive rains fell at many points in the Southeastern States, and rainfall was again heavy in Oklahoma and western Kansas. Moderate amounts were reported in the Ohio Valley, and precipitation was moderate to light in the west Gulf section. Considerable rain fell in most of the central Rocky Mountain States, but the amounts were generally light in the Pacific coast area.

Sunshine was deficient in most of the Southeast and much cloudy weather prevailed throughout the great central valleys. Less than half of the possible amount of sunshine was reported from some Ohio Valley stations and at many points in the upper Mississippi Valley and north-central Plains States. Sunshine was ample in the Southwest and the western Plateau districts.

WEATHER AND WHEAT IN ARGENTINA, SOUTH AMERICA.

In the principal wheat-producing sections of Argentina the week ending May 21 was somewhat warmer than that preceding. While the temperature averaged 4° higher in both the northern and southern portions of the area, the means were still slightly below normal. Very little rain fell during the week, the average amount for the southern portion being only 0.1 inch, while none was reported elsewhere. For the seven weeks for which reports have been received from this country the rainfall in general has been very deficient, only about 30 per cent of the normal being reported in the northern section of the wheat area and about 40 per cent of the normal in the southern section. The data for the current week conclude the table on this page.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week May 16–22, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	56	+2	1.4	+0.5
Burlington	56	+1	1.8	+1.1
Northfield	54	−1	0.9	+0.2
Concord	56	+1	0.8	0
Boston	60	+2	0.3	−0.5
New Haven	58	−1	0.8	−0.1
Albany	60	0	0.7	0
Ithaca	56	−3	1.0	+0.2
Binghamton	58	0	0.9	+0.1
New York	60	−2	0.7	+0.1
Scranton	60	0	0.6	−0.3
Harrisburg	64	+1	1.6	+0.6
Philadelphia	64	0	0.6	−0.2
Trenton	62	0	0.4	−0.4
Atlantic City	60	+1	0.4	−0.3
Baltimore	66	+1	1.2	+0.3
Washington	62	−3	0.7	−0.2
Norfolk	72	+5	1.3	+0.3
Richmond	70	+2	0.8	0
Lynchburg	68	0	1.0	+0.1
Wytheville	62	0	1.0	+0.1
Asheville	64	0	1.1	+0.2
Charlotte	72	+2	1.8	+0.8
Raleigh	72	+3	0.7	−0.6
Wilmington	72	0	0.2	−0.7
Charleston	74	0	0.3	−0.5
Columbia, S. C.	72	−1	0.9	0
Augusta	72	−1	2.0	+1.2
Atlanta	68	−3	4.5	+3.6
Macon	72	0	2.8	+2.0
Savannah	72	−2	0.9	+0.3
Thomasville	74	−1	1.1	+0.2
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	74	−2	3.1	+2.1
Miami	78	−1	2.7	+1.0
Key West	80	0	2.9	+2.0
Tampa	76	−1	1.4	+0.9
Pensacola	72	−3	3.5	+3.0
Mobile	74	−1	2.6	+1.8
Montgomery	72	−2	1.8	+1.0
Anniston	70	+1	3.8	+2.9
Birmingham	70	−2	2.1	+1.3
Meridian	70	−2	3.6	+2.8
Vicksburg	72	−2	1.4	+0.4
New Orleans	74	−2	5.7	+4.7
Shreveport	72	−2	0.5	−0.4
Little Rock	68	−3	0.1	−0.8
Fort Smith	66	−4	1.9	+0.9
Bentonville	60	−7	1.6	+0.5
Oklahoma	68	−1	2.3	+1.2
Abilene	72	0	T.	−0.7
Fort Worth	74	0	0.4	−0.4
Dallas	74	.....	0.5	.....
Palestine	74	+1	0.6	−0.4
Taylor	76	+1	T.	−0.8
Houston	76	.....	1.6	.....
Galveston	76	+1	1.5	+0.9
Corpus Christi	80	+3	T.	−0.7
San Antonio	78	+3	0.2	−0.4
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
La Cresse	56	−4	1.1	+0.2
Madison	54	−5	1.1	+0.4
Charles City	56	−5	0.3	−0.7
Dubuque	58	−3	0.4	−0.6
Davenport	58	−4	0.7	−0.2
Des Moines	58	−4	0.1	−0.8
Keokuk	60	−5	0.3	−0.6
Peoria	60	−3	0.2	−0.7
Terre Haute	62	.....	0.9	.....
Springfield, Ill.	60	−4	0.7	−0.3
Hannibal	60	−4	0.5	−0.6
St. Louis	62	−6	1.9	+0.9
Cairo	66	−3	0.3	−0.5
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	68	−3	0.3	−0.5
Nashville	66	−3	0.7	0
Chattanooga	66	−4	2.4	+1.6
Knoxville	66	−2	1.6	+0.8
Lexington	62	−3	0.9	0
Louisville	64	−4	0.2	−0.6
Evansville	64	−4	0.3	−0.3
Indianapolis	60	−4	0.5	−0.3
Cincinnati	62	−2	0.2	−0.5
Dayton	60	−4	0.2	−0.6
Columbus	60	−3	0.6	−0.3
Parkersburg	62	−2	0.9	+0.1
Elkins	58	−2	0.6	−0.2
Pittsburgh	60	−3	0.8	0
Mountain Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Miles City	54	−4	0.3	−0.2
Havre	54	0	0.2	−0.3
Kalispell	52	0	0.3	−0.3
Helena	52	0	0.3	−0.2
Sheridan	54	+2	1.1	.....
Lander	52	−1	0.6	−0.1
Cheyenne	50	−1	1.5	+0.9
Denver	56	−1	0.3	−0.2
Pueblo	60	0	0.2	−0.2
Amarillo	66	+1	0.1	−0.7
El Paso	74	+1	0	−0.2
Roswell	68	−2	T.	−0.3
Santa Fe	56	−1	0	−0.3
Flagstaff	52	0	0	−0.3
Phoenix	76	0	0	−T.
Yuma	76	−1	0	−T.
Independence	64	−1	0.2	+0.2
Tonopah	56	+3	0.3	0
Modena	56	+1	0.1	−0.1
Salt Lake City	62	+4	1.0	+0.6
Reno	56	+2	0.6	+0.4
Winnemucca	56	+1	0.4	+0.2
Pocatello	56	0	0.4	−0.2
Boise	58	0	0.6	+0.4
Lewiston	60	−2	0.1	−0.3
Baker	52	+1	0.5	+0.1
Walla Walla	60	−2	0.3	−0.1
Spokane	56	0	T.	−0.4
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	60	−5	0.7	−0.5
Columbia, Mo.	62	−3	0.3	−0.8
Kansas City	60	−5	0.7	−0.5
St. Joseph	60	.....	0.9	.....
Topeka	62	−4	1.0	−0.2
Wichita	60	−7	1.6	+0.1
Dodge City	62	−2	2.7	+1.6
Concordia	58	−7	1.8	+0.8
North Platte	56	−4	1.7	+1.0
Lincoln	58	−6	0.4	−0.4
Omaha	58	−5	0.7	−0.3
Sioux City	56	−6	0.8	0
Valentine	54	−3	1.5	+0.7
Rapid City	54	−1	0.7	0
Pierre	56	−3	0.3	−0.2
Huron	56	−1	T.	−0.7
Moorhead	54	−2	0.7	−0.1
Devils Lake	52	−2	0.4	−0.1
Williston	52	−3	0.2	−0.4
Pacific Coast.			°	
Tatoosh Island	50	0	0.4	−0.3
Seattle	54	−2	0.2	−0.4
North Head	52	0	0.3	−0.2
Portland, Oreg	56	−1	0.3	−0.2
Roseburg	58	+1	0.3	−0.1
Eureka	50	−2	0.2	−0.3
Red Bluff	66	−1	T.	−0.2
Sacramento	62	−2	0	−0.1
San Francisco	54	−3	T.	−0.1
Fresno	66	−3	0.2	+0.1
San Luis Obispo	54	−3	1.0	+0.9
Los Angeles	60	−2	0	−0.1
San Diego	62	+1	0	−0.1
Lake Region.				
Canton	54	−4	1.8	+1.2
Syracuse	56	−3	1.5	+0.7
Oswego	54	−2	1.0	+0.4
Buffalo	54	−2	1.4	+0.7
Erie	58	0	0.5	−0.3
Cleveland	56	−3	0.2	−0.6
Toledo	58	−3	0.5	−0.2
Detroit	56	−3	2.7	+2.0
Saginaw	54	−3	2.5	+1.5
Alpena	46	−2	2.0	+1.3
Grand Rapids	56	−4	2.8	+2.0
Chicago	56	−4	2.0	+1.4
Fort Wayne	56	.....	0.3	.....
Milwaukee	52	−3	1.0	+0.3
Green Bay	52	−4	1.2	+0.4
Escanaba	46	−5	0.7	−0.1
Ludington	48	.....	2.6	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	42	−7	0.9	+0.1
Marquette	46	−4	0.3	−0.5
Duluth	46	−2	0.4	−0.5
Argentina, S. A.*				
Northern wheat area	54	−2	0	−0.4
Southern wheat area	50	−2	0.1	−0.2

* For week ending Monday. T. Indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., May 22, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m. May 22, 1923.

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